

(DOCUMENT SECTION)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

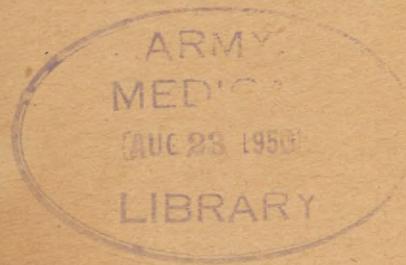
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For Period

15 - 30 July

1950

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ЧУДОВИЩІ

## SECTION I

### MEDICAL SERVICES

#### Medical Education Institute

The formal opening of the Tokyo Medical Educational Institute was held on the 24th of July instead of 17 July as originally planned due to transportation difficulties experienced by the American professors in reaching Tokyo.

However, Dr. C. H. N. Long and Dr. Meyer Saklad, having arrived in Tokyo in advance of the main group, conducted courses daily from Wednesday, the 19th, to Friday, the 21st, for the entire group of Japanese assembled in the Tokyo area.

The Osaka-Kyoto Institute will open as scheduled on Monday, 14 August.

The success of the Tokyo Institute has exceeded expectation. The 22 Japanese medical schools represented at this Institute each sent 10 members of their faculties and all courses have been attended by non-scheduled faculty members of the universities in and outside of Tokyo, this latter group paying their own expenses.

There is evidence that the barriers existing between Japanese universities' departmental faculties and individuals are being broken down, which will be a major step forward in disseminating throughout the profession ~~made in medical knowledge.~~ Modern

## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Mutual Aid Insurance Veterinary Clinics

A conference was held 27 July for a round-table discussion concerning the operation of veterinary treatment clinics as now practiced under the Mutual Aid Insurance System. In addition to representatives of the Public Health and Welfare and Natural Resources Sections, several Japanese officials were in attendance representing the JVMA, Japan Livestock Association, National Agriculture Mutual Aid Association, Animal Hygiene Section, Agriculture Insurance Section and one Prefectural Federation of the Agricultural Cooperative Association. Controversial issues were freely discussed although no definite decisions were made at the time. Representatives who were present will attempt to resolve some of the operational problems at a future meeting.

#### Rinderpest Experiment Continued

The experiment to ascertain the feasibility of using the Rinderpest single vaccination method in Japan is being continued at the Kyushu Branch of the National Animal Hygiene Experimental Laboratories under the direct supervision of a S.A.P. veterinarian. The recently imported strain, that was successfully applied in Formosa is being used for the first time on Japanese cattle. The initial trial injections were made on 25 July 1950 and the results of the first experiment will be available shortly.

#### Equine Encephalomyelitis

The second confirmed case of equine encephalomyelitis for the year 1950 occurred in Toyotomi village, Chiba District, Chiba Prefecture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has issued orders to all prefectures in the Kanto and Kyushu Regions to re-vaccinate (booster shot) all horses under 4 years of age, and in addition has recommended the same procedures to all prefectures at the discretion of local officials.

#### National Rabies Control Law

A rabies control bill was introduced and passed by the current session of the Diet.

The principle points in the law encompass compulsory annual registration of all dogs (300 yen fee) with compulsory vaccination every six months by neighborhood veterinarians (150 yen fee for each vaccination) under the supervision of health center veterinarians. All registration fees must be used for the rabies control program, including the maintenance of dog pounds and stray dog catching teams. The health center director is authorized to impose an immediate quarantine on any area (3 mile radius) wherein a proven case of rabies occurs. The prefectural governor can quarantine any or all areas within his jurisdiction, while the Ministry of Welfare can order the quarantine to extend over several or all prefectures if necessary. Dogs in quarantined areas must be muzzled and kept under leash when taken outside the owner's premises. If there are no rabies in the area, dogs will be permitted liberty provided they have both registration and vaccination tags attached to their collars.

#### Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 9 - 22 July 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> (9 - 15 July)	<u>No. of Cases</u> (16 - 22 July)
Tokyo	11	13
Kanagawa	4	7
Chiba	0	0
Saitama	2	4
Ibaragi	0	0
Gumma	2	1
Tochigi	4	2
Shizuoka	0	2
Osaka	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>29</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 22 July 1950 disclose a total of 609 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,253 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 32 deaths.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> 15 - 21 July	<u>No. of Cases</u> 22 - 28 July
Chiba	Equine encephalomyelitis		1 (positive)
Fukuoka	" "		1 (suspect)
Fukushima	Swine cholera	1	
Ibaragi	Swine erysipelas	1	
"	Equine encephalomyelitis		4 (suspect)
Iwate	Swine cholera		9
Kanagawa	Swine erysipelas	1	
Kochi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1	(suspect)
Miyagi	Swine cholera	1	
Miyazaki	Equine encephalomyelitis		1 (suspect)
Nagano	Swine erysipelas		1
Nagasaki	Blackleg	1	
Oita	"	1	
"	Swine erysipelas	1	
"	" "		2
Saga	Equine encephalomyelitis		4 (suspect)
Saitama	" "	1 (suspect)	
Tokyo	" "		1 (suspect)

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Saitama	" "	1 (suspect)	
Tokyo	" "		1 (suspect)

Cumulative Total - 1 January 1950 to date of Report.

Anthrax	10
Blackleg	5
Equine encephalomyelitis	35 (2 confirmed)
Swine cholera	545
Swine erysipelas	315
Swine plague	58

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of June 1950.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis (Cattle)	3
Equine Encephalomyelitis	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	773
Equine Infectious Abortion	41
Fowl Cholera	0
Piroplasmosis	1
Pullorum Disease	6,386
Cat	1
Rabies	0
Cattle	0
Goat	1
Horse	0
Swine Cholera	227
Swine Erysipelas	241
Swine Paratyphus	14
Swine Plague	24
Strangles	1
Trichomoniasis	110
Tuberculosis (Cattle)	84

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and establishments producing milk products during May 1950.

Special Milk

Number of farm inspections	5
Samples examined	12
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	-
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	-
Number of plant inspections	15
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	-
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-

Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspections	12,356
Samples examined	16,462
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	653
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	693
Number of plant inspections	3,594
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	256
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	193

### Goat Milk

Number of farm inspections	18
Samples examined	271
Over bacterial standards (3,000,000 per cc)	-
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	-

### Amount of Milk Produced during May 1950

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows & Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	154	40,049 Lit.
Ordinary	71,133	130,164	26,845,638 "
Goat	502	1,377	59,601 "

### Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk-Plants

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	19,938 Lit	17,014 Lit	-
Ordinary	2,837	-	8,005,331 "	7,289,057 Lit

Note: All milk bottled in 1, go bottles having the equivalent of 180 cc.

### Milk Products Produced in May 1950

Whole powdered milk	271,031 kgs
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar)	518,403 "
" " (35% added sugar)	22,682 "
Sweetened condensed milk	955,716 "
Evaporated milk	154,159 "
Butter	295,363 "
Cheese	22,193 "

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of May 1950.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	23,828	3,556	5,186
Body wt - kgs	8,479,338	361,634	1,019,104
Dressed wt - kgs	4,132,502	179,037	464,282
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	1	-

	<u>Post-mortem</u>		
Wholly	27	1	6
Partial	510	37	209
Viscera	5,841	117	589

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	96,743	134	79
Body wt - kgs	7,844,027	5,782	2,230
Dressed wt - kgs	4,924,356	2,704	1,026
Condemned Ante-mortem	9	-	-

	<u>Post-mortem</u>		
Wholly	22	-	-
Partial	616	-	-
Viscera	34,908	13	4

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the Month of May 1950.

### Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	342
" " " inspected	257
Condition - Good	154
Fair	178
Poor	25
Total number of inspections	625
Amount of meat & meat-food products examined	117,658 kgs
Amount of meat & meat-food products condemned	5 kgs

### Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	15,197
" " " inspected	8,426
Condition - Good	2,327
Fair	4,985
Poor	1,114
Total number of inspections	9,256
Amount of meat products inspected	508,519.5 kgs
" " " condemned	132.5 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction and Staleness	
Disposition	

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

### Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of May 1950.

#### Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments	1,550
" " " inspected	1,054
Condition - Good	145
Fair	726
Poor	183
Total number of inspections	2,685
Amount of seafood examined	43,779,350 kgs
" " " condemned	302,607.25 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer

#### Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	10,931
" " " inspected	3,526
Condition - Good	586
Fair	1,926
Poor	1,014
Total number of inspections	4,028
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined	2,698,848 kgs
Amount of seafood and seafood products condemned	3,145 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition	

#### Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	55,059
Number of establishments inspected	19,941
Condition - Good	2,361
Fair	10,683
Poor	6,897

Total number of inspections . . . . . 21,035  
 Amount of seafood products examined . . . . . 3,150,536.5 kgs  
 " " " condemned . . . . . 2,967 kgs  
 Cause of Condemnation - Staleness, and putrefaction  
 Disposition . . . . . Fertilizer . . . . .

#### Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of May 1950.

Number of food establishments . . . . .	851,150
" " " " inspected . . . . .	103,065
Total number of inspections . . . . .	175,575
Number of cases of food condemnations . . . . .	3,412
" " suspensions . . . . .	97
" " permits revoked . . . . .	12
" " violation cases in civil court . . . . .	17

A total of 46 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 623 people with 30 deaths resulting.

#### SECTION III

#### SUPPLY

##### Production of Biologics

The Ministry of Welfare reports biologic production valued at ¥113,828,236 passed assay during June. The following table illustrates the total quantity assayed at the National Institute of Health, total passed assay, stocks being assayed, and assayed stocks on hand at manufacturers as of 1 July.

PRODUCT	ASSAYED AT NIH	PASSED ASSAY	UNDER ASSAY	STOCKS AT MANUFACTURERS
BCG Vaccine (doses)	9,519,900	4,475,600	50,237,000	9,336,600
BCG Diluent (doses)	2,403,000	1,646,800	10,327,100	5,023,600
Cholera Vaccine (cc)	86,850	86,850	500,000	285,100
Diphtheria Anti-toxin (cc)	46,389	46,389	333,400	159,784
Diphtheria Toxoid (cc)	1,837,320	1,644,560	12,274,800	2,141,760
Pertussis vaccine (cc)	17,340	17,340	1,929,210	17,340
Smallpox (doses)	0	0	1,916,000	26,496,335
Tetanus Anti-toxin (cc)	216,580	206,580	535,500	457,185
Tuberculin (cc)	1,055,055	1,055,055	5,360,000	1,872,063
Typhoid vaccine (cc)	15,287,550	13,078,200	7,629,820	20,283,870
*Typhus vaccine (cc)	555,120	428,220	1,530,620	254,820

\* Stocks of typhus under assay, and finished stocks of typhus at manufacturers were reported 21 July.

#### Paper Sputum Cups and Metal Cup Holders

Paper sputum cups and metal cup holders are now available for hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatoria in Japan. The sputum cups are composed of heavy oil-treated paper, so designed that when folded, a paper lid may be raised, or lowered, with the thumb. The cups sell for ¥ 320 each in lots of 1,000, or may be purchased for

¥ 280 in 10,000 lots. The metal cup holders are priced at ¥ 40 each or ¥ 28 each in lots of 10,000.

#### Penicillin Production

Over 570.8 billion units of penicillin products passed assay during June, bringing total production for the first six months 1950 to 2.93 trillion units. Total production for 1949 amounted to only 1.80 trillion units. Production by product for June follows:

(Unit = 10,000 Oxford Units)

Amorphous penicillin	21,033,283
Crystalline penicillin	962,240
Penicillin "G".	4,593,420
Procaine in oil	6,419,550
Procaine "G" in oil	36,694,710
Procaine aqueous inj.	1,754,700
Procaine "G" aqueous inj.	1,806,720
Penicillin ointment	198,508
Penicillin tablets	2,623,750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,086,881</b>
Total units passed assay -	570,868,810,000

#### Pyrethrum Emulsion (30x) Production

The Ministry of Welfare reports 216,750 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion (30x) were produced during April - May - June. The production schedule for the current season calls for 413,750 gallons, which is equivalent to 12,412,500 gallons of finished insecticide.

#### Allocation of Cotton and Cotton Yarn

The Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Government, will allocate 4,000,000 pounds of raw cotton and cotton yarn for production of gauze and bandage, for domestic consumption, 2nd Qtr. JFY 1950. This quantity will permit the textile sanitary goods manufacturers to complete production schedules for the period. The allocation included 2,800,000 lbs. of raw cotton and 1,200,000 lbs. of cotton cloth and thread.

#### Chloromycetin for Treatment of Dysentery

Over 6,400 vials of chloromycetin (each vial contains 12 capsules of 0.25 grams chloromycetin), arrived in Japan 31 July, and was immediately distributed for treatment of bacillary dysentery and typhoid fever. The import was scheduled from the Foreign Exchange Account for 1st Qtr. JFY 1950. A second import of 13,114 vials has been programmed for 2nd Qtr. JFY 1950 primarily for control of typhoid fever.

#### Indigenous Streptomycin

The first commercial production of streptomycin in Japan was purchased by the Ministry of Welfare on 18 July, at formal ceremonies held in the offices of the Minister of Welfare. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and the Minister of Welfare, made short addresses commemorating the importance of the event to the public health and welfare of the Japanese people, following which, a representative of each of the five streptomycin manufacturers delivered a package of his company's streptomycin to the Minister of Welfare.

### SECTION IV

#### NARCOTIC CONTROL

#### Enforcement

Investigation following the seizures of two small lots of "home-made" morphine ampoules which bore no labels resulted in the arrest of a Chinese in Tokyo who was

in possession of a quantity of the morphine ampoules as well as a large supply of empty ampoules. The source of the morphine is under investigation.

During the month of June Tokyo police were responsible for the arrest of 57 persons on narcotic charges and the seizure of approximately 25 grams morphine, seven grams heroin and five grams cocaine. Police narcotic arrests have included burglars, robbers, thieves, pick-pockets and terroists as well as other under-world elements.

Several large seizures of narcotics were made including individual seizures of 38, 97 and 207 grams of heroin, and 100 and 217 grams of morphine in the Tokyo-Yokohama area; 45, 100 and 200 grams of heroin and 270 grams of morphine in the Kobe-Osaka area.

## SECTION V

### WELFARE

#### Public Assistance

Corrected Ministry of Labor instructions concerning eligibility of persons receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law for employment under the unemployment counter-measures program, Shoku Hatsu No. 483, 7 June 1950, is attached as Inclosure 1. This instruction to the local PESO, together with Ministry of Welfare Instruction, Sha Otsu Hatsu No. 85, dated 7 July 1950, reference Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 158, 15-30 June 1950, finally clarifies national policy governing eligibility of persons in public assistance families for employment on work relief projects through the local PESO offices, as well as the eligibility of persons employed on work relief projects for assistance under the Daily Life Security Law.

Attached (Incl. No. 2) is a translation of Ministry of Welfare regulations for enforcement of the Law for Establishment of Social Welfare Secretaries, Hatsu Sha No. 49, dated 23 June 1950.

#### Public Assistance Statistics - May\*

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the Month of May. Figures for April 1950 and May 1949 are for the purpose of comparison.

	May 1950	April 1950	May 1949
Persons - non-institutional	1,776,554	1,724,679	1,519,262
Persons institutional	135,811	125,189	130,847
<hr/> TOTALS	<hr/> 1,912,365	<hr/> 1,849,868	<hr/> 1,650,109
Assistance - cash	1,082,077,709	1,053,808,147	661,773,531
Assistance - kind	11,795,119	12,809,003	38,442,214
<hr/> TOTALS	<hr/> ¥1,093,872,828	<hr/> ¥1,066,617,50	<hr/> ¥700,215,745

\*Attached to this Bulletin as Inclosure No. 3 are prefecture statistics for May.

#### In-Service Training Institutes:

The Japan Social Work Association is sponsoring a series of In-Service Training Institutes in Tokyo and Osaka for the purpose of qualifying social workers employed in private agencies to meet the requirements for welfare secretaries set up by the new law. There are about 45,000 private social workers, of whom about 900 have been considered in this program which is a three-year plan aiming to train about 200 a year. The training period is for two months and is limited to 50 people at a time. Since the facilities of the Tokyo and Osaka Schools are being used, expenses are kept at a minimum and cover only the actual cost of printed materials and for field observations. The dormitory fee is borne by the trainee. Requirements for acceptance are: Over 20 years of age, engaged in private social work, and approval of the director of the In-service Training Institute. A certificate will be given at the

at the completion of the course. The first Institute opened on 15 June 1950 in Tokyo and has representatives from the following prefectures:

Hokkaido	3	Tokyo	8
Aomori	1	Kanagawa	5
Iwate	2	Niigata	2
Miyagi	2	Toyama	2
Akita	2	Ishikawa	2
Yamagata	1	Fukui	1
Fukushima	2	Yamanashi	2
Ibaragi	2	Nagano	2
Tochigi	2	Gifu	2
Gumma	2	Shizuoka	2
Saitama	2	Aichi	3
Chiba	2	Mie	2

Information regarding future Institutes may be obtained from the prefectural branches of the Japan Social Work Association.

#### International Conference of Social Work:

The Japanese delegates to the Fifth International Conference of Social Work meeting in Paris 23-28 July are: Mr. Chujiro Kimura, Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Mr. Hideo Aoki, Executive Director, Japan Social Work Association and Mr. Yuichi Saito, Welfare official, Liaison Section, Social Affairs Bureau and Repatriation Relief Agency, Ministry of Welfare. These delegates will return to Japan via the United States where they will observe public welfare and social work development programs. The Japanese Red Cross has also sent as a delegate Miss Kimi Tamura, a qualified medical social worker, who, after six months study in the United States, will return to the Japanese Red Cross, as medical social work consultant.

### SECTION VI

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

##### Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund

Preliminary data on Fund operations in JFY 1949 have become available. Although March 1950 transactions are not yet reflected therein, this omission while affecting the totals should not markedly distort the averages, and ratios summarized below.

The monthly average load of cases and payments to doctors has been as follows:

Program	Average No. Cases per month	%	Average Amount per month (in yen)	%
Government-managed Health Insurance	1,192,994	48.8%	746,764,138	48.2%
Society-managed Health Insurance	748,990	30.6%	479,364,856	31.0%
Seamen's Insurance	50,966	2.1%	40,469,462	2.6%
National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations	451,419	18.5%	282,670,138	18.2%
	2,444,371	100%	1,549,268,595	100%

Broken down into cases and payments for medical and dental care, the averages for all programs are as follows:

Type of Care	Average No. Cases per month	%	Average Amount per month (in yen)	%
Medical	2,055,264	84.1%	1,271,255,863	82.1%
Dental	389,107	15.9%	278,012,731	17.9%

When divided into care given to primary insured and to dependents, the monthly averages compare as follows:

Type of Insured	Average No. Cases per month	%	Average Amount per month (in yen)	%
Primary insured	1,353,910	55.4	1,192,579,136	77.0
Dependents	1,090,460	44.6	356,689,458	23.0

Classified by hospitalized and ambulatory cases the monthly averages line up as follows:

Type of Case	Average No. Cases per month	%	Average Amount per month (in yen)	%
Hospitalized	76,426	3.1	363,477,679	23.5
Ambulatory	2,367,944	96.9	1,185,790,916	76.5

#### Legal and Administrative Changes

Effective June 1950 the following changes have been made in the working procedures of the Fund:

Upon the request of the insurance carriers, especially the Health Insurance Federation, and with the agreement of the Japanese Medical Association, the deadline by which medical and dental bills have to be paid has been extended from the end of the month in which the bill is submitted (usually this is the month following that in which the bill is submitted). Concomitantly therewith, the deadline by which the purveyors must submit their bills to have them processed during a given month was moved from the fifth to the tenth of that month.

Deposits by the insurance carriers continue to be required at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the highest amount payable during any of the three months preceding a given date. However, to avoid the necessity for monthly adjustment of the deposit amount in keeping with the expenses of the month just concluded which has entailed a good deal of clerical work, the deposit will be required henceforth to be made only once a year, at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the highest expenditure in any of the three months preceding, to wit: in July. Thereafter the amount charged to each insurance carrier will be that actually incurred during the month preceding that last completed. Major discrepancies between the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times deposit and the monthly expenditure are to be adjusted during October and January following. This simplified procedure has become possible owing to the stabilization of prices and doctors' fees which makes it unnecessary to anticipate major variations in cost from one month to the next.

The administrative fee payable by the insurance carrier to the Fund for the examination and payment services rendered by the latter, has been reduced from ¥ 13 to ¥ 11 per case. Such reduction likewise has proved possible with the stabilization of costs and the leveling off of capital outlays and other major expenditures required at the outset.

Pursuant to a recent amendment of the Daily Life Security Law dated 4 May 1950, the Fund may assume responsibility for the review of medical, dental, and hospital bills for treatment given under the Daily Life Security program. A model contract has been drawn up which is to serve as a pattern for the contracts to be concluded

between the prefectural branches of the Fund and the prefectural governors. It provides for review, but not payment, by the Fund of Daily Life Security medical and dental care bills. (Such review is not obligatory but one of several alternatives open to the prefecture pursuant to the said revision of the Daily Life Security Law. The prefecture may utilize existing National Health Insurance bill examination committees or establish a separate agency to perform the review of Daily Life Security medical and dental bills. However, it is expected that most, if not all, prefectures will entrust this function to the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund branches). In return, the prefecture will pay the Fund ¥5 for each claim processed.

According to a peculiarity of Japanese legislative practice this change, though important, will not be apparent from the present text of the Fund law. Rather this law is considered amended by the above amendment to the Daily Life Security Law. The other changes rest merely on revised stipulations incorporated in new contracts between the Fund and the several social insurance carriers.

#### Reporting by Social Insurance Referees

A topic of discussion at the meeting with Civil Affairs Region Welfare Officers in Tokyo on 26 May 1950 was the continuing failure of Social Insurance Referees in certain prefectures to fulfill their obligation to provide facilities for fair hearings. The most recent evidence thereof is the complete or partial non-compliance with instructions concerning monthly reporting as begun in April 1950.

Inclosure No. 9 to Public Health and Welfare Bulletin 154 of 30 April is a translation of the Notification (HOKEN-HATSU) issued to all prefectural governors on 19 April by the Chief of the General Affairs Section, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The Notification prescribes the method to be employed by the Referees in reporting appeals received and decided by them under Health Insurance (society-managed and government-managed), Welfare Pension Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance. Theretofore Referees had reported only on appeals decided - not on appeals as received or pending - and in many cases appeals decided were not reported for several months following the date of the Referee's decision. Consequently, no continuing or current appraisal of such activities could be made satisfactorily. The April Notification requires that reports be made by the 10th of every month, regardless of whether any appeals were received or decided within the previous month, and specifies the information needed for a review of the appeals reported. The first report should have been made by 10 May for the month of April.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has stated that the Referees of the prefectures listed below have not reported for the months indicated,

- (a) April, May, and June -- Miyagi - Mie - Nara - Oita
- (b) April and May -- Toyama, Wakayama - Hiroshima
- (c) April -- Fukui - Kochi
- (d) May and June -- Chiba
- (d) June -- Tottori

#### Table of Public Health and Welfare Bulletin Social Insurance Items - January 1950 Through June 1950

Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 147 of 15 January 1950 carried, as Inclosure No. 5, a listing of major statements, directives and inclosures,

concerning the social insurances, contained in Public Health and Welfare Bulletins from October 1945 through December 1949. Inclosure No. 4 completes the listing through June 1950.

*Cmdt. 4th F. S. Corps*

CHARLES F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

2. Inclos:

1. Shoku Hatsu No. 483
2. Hatsu Sha # 49
3. Public Assistance Report - May 1950
4. Statements, Directive Listings and Inclosures Concerning the Social Insurances Contained in Public Health and Welfare Bulletins, January 1950 through June 1950.
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics - May 1950
6. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Four Week Period Ending 24 June 1950.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 18 July 1950.
8. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 15 July 1950.

MINISTRY OF LABOR

Shoku-Hatsu No. 483

7 June 1950

To : Each Prefectural Governor

From : Chief, Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor

Subject: Eligibility Requirements for Employment under the Unemployment Counter-Measures Work

Extract

II-2. You are requested to be aware that the handling hitherto in operation which regards a member of the household under DLSL as being devoid of the eligibility requirements for employment has been rescinded.

It goes without saying that the assistance under DLSL is applicable to any worker under the unemployment counter-measures work who is in needy circumstances. On the other hand it has been decided that any recipient in accordance with DLSL will be eligible for employment under the unemployment counter-measures work, if he meets the eligibility requirements specified in the preceding paragraphs.

With respect to the handling of the recipient out of employment, a notification Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 85, dated July 7, 1950 has been issued by the Chief of Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Governors of To, Do, Fu or Prefectures, and therefore the welfare department and section in charge are to be familiar with this matter. For your information this has been mentioned.



SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU  
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-Sha No. 49

23 June 1950

To : Governors of To, Do, Fu and Prefectures

From : Vice-Minister, Ministry of Welfare

Subject: Concerning the Enforcement of the Law for Establishment of the Social Welfare Secretaries

The Law for Establishment of the Social Welfare Secretaries (Law No. 182 of 1950) was promulgated on the 15th of May and effective on and after that day. With the specialization of social welfare work administration, this Law has been enacted to establish the social welfare secretaries who are the full-time staff-members to assist in the execution of the business of the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture or the mayor of city, town or village concerning the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law, the Child Welfare Law and the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons. Considering that this Law is of supreme importance to the operation of social welfare administration, you are requested to be familiar with the following so that nothing to be hoped for will be left in its operation.

It is expected that the establishment of the social welfare secretaries will be absorbed into the Social Welfare Work Fundamental Law (provisionally named) to be enacted, and this has been mentioned additionally for your information. I, by order, notify you of the above.

I. Matters Concerning the Duties of the Social Welfare Secretary

1. The social welfare secretary shall make it the duties proper to perform the business concerning the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law, the Child Welfare Law and the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons.

2. The duties of the social welfare secretary shall be to conduct investigations, interviewing, home-visit, guidance, and measures of the persons requiring protection, nurture or rehabilitation and further field supervision and guidance or in-service training relating to the functions thereof. Accordingly, the personnel such as the chief of department or section whose job is primarily to take charge of administration and superintendence and the staff members of the institutions will not be included in the duties of the social welfare secretary.

3. The social welfare secretary established by To, Do, Fu or prefecture shall, with respect to the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law, and the Child Welfare Law and the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons, assist in the execution of the business by the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture, and, with respect to the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law, exercise supervision and guidance on the business by the mayor of city, town or village, and, in addition, conduct the in-service training of the city, town and village officials who engage in the business pertaining to the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law.

4. The social welfare secretary established by the city, town or village shall, with respect to the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law, assist in the execution of the business by the mayor of city, town or village to the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture, and, with respect to the enforcement of the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons, assist in the execution of the auxiliary business by the mayor of city, town or village to the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture.

5. The child welfare official (jidofukushi-shi) and the welfare official for disabled persons (shintai shogaisha fukushi-shi) are to take charge of the disposition of the technicalities highly specialized in the Child Welfare Law and the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons, and shall, on the occasion of executing their duties, cooperate with the social welfare secretary according to necessity.

## II. Matters Concerning the Appointment and Qualifications of the Social Welfare Secretary

1. The post of the social welfare secretary may be held by the administrative or technical officials of To, Do, Fu or prefecture or the city, town or village to fill up the vacancy.

2. In case a social welfare secretary is newly appointed, he is required to be not less than 20 and not more than 40 of age in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1, excepting those who are actually engaged in social welfare programs as public officials of the State or local public bodies, but in case a social welfare secretary already appointed as such intends to continue his posts as social welfare secretary may be not less than 45 years of age.

3. The social welfare programs referred to in item (4) paragraph 1 Article 2 shall mean the daily life security programs, child welfare programs, welfare programs for welfare of disabled persons, and the programs belonging to the affairs coming under the jurisdiction of the Social Affairs Bureau and, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and the Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Board.

4. In computing "2 years or more" mentioned in item (4) paragraph 1 Article 2, the experiences that one has engaged in social welfare business as a full-paid staff member of the State or local public bodies or of the body or institution designated by the Minister of Welfare shall be computed.

5. In computing "3 years or more" mentioned in item (4) paragraph 1 Article 2, the experiences that one has engaged in the business concerning social welfare, public health, social education, employment security, protection of minors and girls or offenders rehabilitation shall be computed.

6. "The last five years" mentioned in item (4) paragraph 1 Article 2 means the past five years reckoned from the day when this Law was effective (May 15, 1950), and, concretely speaking, the period from May 16, 1945 to the day when this Law came into force.

## III. Matters the Assignment and Fixed Number of the Social Welfare Secretaries

As it is considered appropriate that the fixed number of the social welfare secretaries will, for the time being, be in accordance with "the standard for establishment of the social welfare secretaries" as indicated in the annexed paper, you will follow this.

## IV. Other Matters

1. We expect that each of those listed below will be designated as a body or institution and further, in respect to other bodies or institutions, we have the intention to make the designation when occasion arises. Therefore, in case any body or institution wishes to receive the designation, you are requested to submit to the Ministry of Welfare your written opinion together with the materials adequate for understanding the outline of that institution. Provided, however, all of the staff members of the body or institution designated shall not meet the qualifications for the social welfare secretaries, but such qualifications shall be limited to those who have engaged in social welfare programs.

- (1) The Japan Social Work Association, Juridical Foundational Person.
- (2) The All-Japan Minsei-iin Federation, Furidical Foundation Person.
- (3) The National Relief Association, Imperial Gift Foundation (Doboengo Kai).
- (4) The Mothers and Childrens Loving Care Association, Imperial Gift Foundation (Boshi Aiiku Kai).
- (5) The Yokufukai, Juridical Foundational Person.

- (6) The Children Loving Care Association, Juridical Foundational (Jido Aigo Kai).
- (7) The Japan Physically Handicapped Childrens' Association, Juridical Foundational Person.
- (8) The Juvenile Training and Protection Association, Juridical Foundational Person (Shonen Kyogo Kyokai).
- (9) The Red Cross Society, Juridical Foundational Person.
- (10) The Working Office of the Central Community Chest Committee, Juridical Foundational Person.
- (11) The Saisei Kai, Juridical Foundational Person.
- (12) The Osaka Prefectural Social Work Junior College.

2. With respect to the institute as prescribed in item (2) paragraph 1 Article 2, the Ministry of Welfare intends to designate, out of the institutes sponsored by To, Do, Fu or prefecture, those which meet the standards notified later on by the Ministry of Welfare. Hence, in case there is a hope of receiving the designation, you are requested to submit to the Ministry of Welfare an application stating the subjects of the course, the number of lesson hours, the period of the course, the fixed number of students, and the qualification for enrollment.

3. With respect to the examinations for social welfare workers as provided for in item (3) paragraph 1 Article 2, a notification will be issued later on.

4. With respect to the course in accordance with item (2) paragraph 1 Article 2 and the designation of the training organ in accordance with item (2) paragraph 1 of the same Article, it is expected that a separate notification will shortly be issued.

Standards for Establishment of  
the Social Welfare Secretaries

I. In case of the Social Welfare Secretaries Established by the City.

(1) District Worker

One district worker will be assigned for 70 households in need of protection, nurture or rehabilitation. Its number will, however, be increased or decreased according to the necessities, such as the difficulty of communication owing to natural features, the fluctuation in case load, etc.

(2) Interviewer

One or not less than one full-time interviewer will be assigned to the city or ward office where applications for assistance are, as a rule, taken indirectly.

(3) Supervisor

One supervisor will be assigned for 5 through 7 district workers.

II. In case of the Social Welfare Secretaries established by the Town or Village.

(1) District Worker

One district worker will be assigned for 60 households in need of protection, nurture or rehabilitation. However, its number will, however, be decreased or increased according to the necessities, such as the difficulty of communication owing to natural features, the fluctuation in case load, etc.

(2) Supervisor

The town under circumstances equivalent to the city may assign a supervisor as in case of the city.

III. In Case of the Social Welfare Secretaries Established by To, Do, Fu or Prefecture.

(1) Social welfare secretaries to be assigned to To, Do, Fu or prefectoral office.

The number necessary and adequate for the duties to be performed by the social welfare secretary will be assigned.

(2) Social welfare secretaries to be assigned to the prefectoral district office.

One social welfare secretary as supervisor will be assigned for 5 through 7 towns and villages.

Prefecture Public Assistance 1950 May

1 Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	2 Institution- al	3 Non-institu- tional	4 In Kind	5 Cash
1. HOKKAIDO	14,351	58,210	322,725	41,966,369
2. AOMORI	2,091	26,158	5,036	14,388,882
3. IWATE	1,517	34,873	-	18,230,929
4. MIYAGI	1,650	46,625	191,025	22,231,917
5. AKITA	623	41,685	-	27,982,497
6. YAMAGATA	1,397	29,616	287,089	15,006,181
7. FUKUSHIMA	1,565	54,996	-	28,193,999
8. IBARAGI	1,409	40,325	-	18,530,938
9. TOCHIGI	1,104	27,757	-	13,747,091
10. GUMMA	2,212	35,945	-	18,815,151
11. SAITAMA	1,717	42,656	133,080	25,889,363
12. CHIBA	2,546	40,378	82,124	22,040,768
13. TOKYO	19,198	133,230	-	119,381,494
14. KANAGAWA	5,450	50,532	7,895	40,763,662
15. NIIGATA	4,561	61,243	1,195,683	29,763,023
16. TOYAMA	1,633	25,869	-	15,843,799
17. ISHIKAWA	1,828	23,230	28,918	-
18. FUKUI	684	16,770	-	9,936,728
19. YAMANASHI	884	21,191	-	10,559,209
20. NAGANO	4,422	47,605	60,420	31,300,209
21. GIFU	1,318	33,663	72,248	18,869,410
22. SHIZUOKA	2,284	48,432	2,025,743	28,518,199
23. AICHI	8,618	63,635	-	44,807,424
24. MIE	1,574	39,112	-	23,133,996
25. SHIGA	258	25,397	-	12,163,793
26. KYOTO	4,423	47,254	6,196,490	31,263,839
27. OSAKA	11,084	53,884	-	44,038,753
28. HYOGO	5,111	69,748	-	40,980,036
29. NARA	764	19,226	-	13,060,844
30. WAKAYAMA	2,441	27,405	-	15,417,365
31. TOTTORI	1,047	16,573	-	9,105,470
32. SHIMANE	842	22,510	-	12,967,014
33. OKAYAMA	3,800	48,455	118,050	28,483,081
34. HIROSHIMA	2,571	42,998	3,675	24,135,428
35. YAMAGUCHI	2,856	36,511	-	27,361,001
36. TOKUSHIMA	671	28,412	15,000	13,432,861
37. KAGAWA	1,683	22,549	257,067	10,301,356
38. EHIME	903	35,801	-	20,413,271
39. KOCHI	569	27,015	177,194	14,915,998
40. FUKUOKA	1,755	23,813	520,710	16,535,225
41. SAGA	1,611	17,889	76,207	10,157,063
42. NAGASAKI	1,360	30,821	-	18,260,240
43. KUMAMOTO	1,752	37,351	780	19,695,923
44. OITA	2,552	26,850	-	14,350,530
45. MIYAZAKI	1,409	27,369	-	13,556,568
46. KAGOSHIMA	1,713	44,987	17,950	17,609,973
TOTAL	135,811	1,776,554	11,795,119	1,081,836,079



**SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION**

**Major Statements, Directive Listings and Inclosures Concerning the Social Insurances Contained in PH&W Bulletins January 1950 through June 1950**

June 1950

**Abbreviations**

GPS	- Government Pension System
HI	- Health Insurance
G-m HI	- Government-managed Health Insurance
S-m HI	- Society-managed Health Insurance
Ho-Hatsu	- Notification by Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
JMA	- Japan Medical Association
M/W	- Ministry of Welfare
NHI	- National Health Insurance
NPSMAA	- National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations
SI	- Seamen's Insurance
UI	- Unemployment Insurance
WACI	- Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance
WPI	- Welfare Pension Insurance

**Bulletin**

**No.**

**Date**

**147**

**1/15/50 STATEMENT**

BENEFITS PAID BY THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS - Comments on inclosed table on NPSMAA and announcement of future publication of social insurance data in "Japanese Economic Statistics."

TABLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE BULLETIN SOCIAL INSURANCE ITEMS - OCTOBER 1945 THROUGH DECEMBER 1949 - Comments on inclosed table.

**INCLOSURE**

Inclosure No. 4: Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits granted under NPSMAA (Ministerial Associations), Fiscal Year 1948/49 - October 1948 through March 1949 by months.

Inclosure No. 5: Table of Major Statements, Directive Listings and Inclosures, Concerning the Social Insurances, Contained in PH&W Bulletins from October 1945 through December 1949.

**148**

**1/31/50 STATEMENT**

AMENDMENTS TO SCAPIN 1949 - Discussion of amendments to SCAPIN 1949, concerning responsibility of Japanese Government for medical care of Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces.

**INCLOSURE**

Inclosure No. 3: SCAPIN 1949/1.

**149**

**2/15/50 STATEMENT**

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOCIAL SECURITY - Discussion of the Council's preliminary statement of principles and aims to guide the Council in planning a coordinated social security system.

**150**

**2/28/50 STATEMENT**

COMMENTS ON CIVIL AFFAIRS REGIONS' MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORTS - Excerpts from CAR reports concerning HI, NHI, SI, Referees and Personnel.

MASSAGE, ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXACAUTERY UNDER HEALTH INSURANCE - Gist of Ho-hatsu No. 4 of 19 January 1950 governing payment for such services.

151 3/15/50 STATEMENT  
HEALTH INSURANCE SOCIETIES OF EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES - Discussion and listing of HI Societies composed of employees of local public bodies.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOCIAL SECURITY - Council coordinates current legislation as well as plans for comprehensive social security system.

152 3/31/50 STATEMENT  
HEALTH INSURANCE MEDICAL FACILITIES - Discussion and listing of HI hospitals and clinics.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS - Announcement of publication of data in "Japanese Economic Statistics."

153 4/15/50 STATEMENT  
NATIONAL SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE PROGRAMS, JFY 1950 - Comments on inclosed paper on equalization grants from the national to the local governments.

INCLOSURE  
Inclosure No. 1: The Role of Equalization Grants in National Budgeting and Subsidies.

154 4/30/50 STATEMENT  
SEAMEN'S INSURANCE LAW AND MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE - Comment on inclosed printed copy of SI law and ministerial ordinance.

LAW FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
THE SOCIAL INSURANCE COUNCIL,  
THE SOCIAL INSURANCE MEDICAL COUNCIL,  
THE SOCIAL INSURANCE REFEREE AND  
THE SOCIAL INSURANCE APPEALS COUNCIL -  
Comment on the inclosed copy of Law 47 of 1950.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HEALTH INSURANCE, SEAMEN'S INSURANCE, AND WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE LAWS - Comment on inclosed copy of Law 124 of 1950.

AMENDMENTS TO THE WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE LAW - Comments on inclosed copy of Law 35 of 1950.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HEALTH INSURANCE, SEAMEN'S INSURANCE, AND WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE - ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS - Comments on inclosed Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 17 of 1950.

REPORTING PROCEDURE FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE REFEREES - Comments on inclosed Hoken-hatsu No. 70 of April 1950, prescribing new monthly reporting for Social Insurance Referees.

INCLOSURE  
Inclosure No. 4: SI Law and Ministerial Ordinance.

Inclosure No. 5: Law for the establishment of the Social Insurance Council, etc.

Inclosure No. 6: Law for partial amendments to the HI, SI, and WPI Laws.

Inclosure No. 7: Law for partial amendments to the WPI Law.

Inclosure No. 8: Ministerial Ordinance for partial amendments to the Enforcement Regulations of the HI, SI, and WPI Laws.

Inclosure No. 9: Hoken-hatsu No. 70.

155

5/15/50 STATEMENT

MEDICAL CARE BENEFITS UNDER SEAMEN'S INSURANCE LAW - Discussion of irregularities reported by Civil Affairs Regions concerning medical care under SI, and resulting action of Ministry of Welfare.

WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE LAW AND MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE - Comment on inclosed printed copy of WPI law and ministerial ordinance.

## INCLOSURE

Inclosure No. 4: WPI Law and Ministerial Ordinance.

156

5/31/50 STATEMENT

CABINET ORDER CONCERNING SOCIAL INSURANCE APPEALS PROCEDURE AMENDMENT - Comment on inclosed "Regulations for the Social Insurance Referees, the Social Insurance Appeals Committee and the NHI Appeals Committees," superseding Incl. No. 5 to PH&W Bulletin 140 of 30 September 1949.

SOCIAL INSURANCE BUDGET JFY 1950 - Discussion of the national budget for social insurance activities during the 1950 fiscal year.

## INCLOSURE

Inclosure No. 6: The Regulations for the Social Insurance Referees, etc. - Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 as amended by Cabinet Orders 334 of 1949 and 153 of 1950.

157

6/15/50 STATEMENT

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOCIAL SECURITY - Announcement of tentative report by the Council to serve as basis of public hearings.

SEAMEN'S INSURANCE - Announcement of celebration of tenth anniversary of SI.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN COAL MINE AREAS - Discussion of special medical care program for workers in small coal mines.

SOCIAL INSURANCE MEDICAL FEE PAYMENT FUND - Discussion of study by Chugoku Civil Affairs Region concerning administration of Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund.

158

6/30/50 STATEMENT

IN-SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL - Account of ninth in-service training school for social insurance administrative personnel.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF PREFECTURAL OFFICIALS - Noting trend of prefectural social insurance officials to hold regional conferences to supplement national meetings.



## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN, MAY 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of May 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant death and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in May 1950.

Live Births: Live births continued to decrease. There were 173,098 live births in May compared with 189,292 in April. The live birth rate (24.8) was 11 percent less than that (28.0) recorded last month, and was currently 15 percent below the corresponding rates in 1949 (29.2) and 1948 (29.1), but was the same as the May median rate (24.8) for the 7 year period (1935-1941).

The birth rate for all "shi" combined was 24.2, four percent less than the rate (25.1) for all "gun". Twenty-eight prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 8 were higher and 10 were lower. Aomori Prefecture had a birth rate (38.3) more than 50 percent greater than the all Japan average, and two additional prefectures (Hokkaido, 35.8 and Iwate, 33.2) had rates more than 40 and 30 percent respectively above the national rate. Birth rates in Kyoto (18.8) and Wakayama (18.9) were nearly 25 percent lower than the rate for all Japan, while those in Okayama (19.4) and Nara (19) were more than 20 percent below the national average.

Deaths (all ages): Deaths for May totalled 69,296 compared with 71,635 in April. The May death rate (per 1,000 population) is the lowest monthly rate ever recorded. It decreased 7 percent from 10.6 last month to 9.9 currently. It was 12 percent below the corresponding rate last year (11.3), 9 percent less than the May rate in 1948 (10.9), and 35 percent below the May median rate (15.3) for the 7 year period, 1935-1941. The current rate is the first monthly rate to be recorded in Japan below 10.0.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (9.6) was 5 percent less than for all "gun" (10.1). About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures had death rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Twelve prefectures had rates more than 10 percent greater than the all Japan figure, including Aomori Prefecture with a rate (14.3) more than 40 percent above and Iwate with one (13.4) more than 30 percent above. Kanagawa Prefecture recorded the lowest death rate (8.2), 17 percent below the national average and Tokyo, Nara and Okayama were credited with rates more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in Table 3. These 10 causes accounted for 47,252 deaths, or approximately two-thirds of the total deaths. Compared with last month, decreases were recorded for seven of these causes and increases for three. For the first time on record the suicide rate was among the ten leading causes of death, holding tenth position. Death rates from suicide are expected to reach high seasonal points at this time of year.

Bronchitis held tenth position last month with a death rate of 31.0, decreasing approximately 25 percent to 23.0 this month. The pneumonia death rate dropped more than 25 percent from 68.9 to 50.4. The death rate from senility and senile psychosis decreased nearly 20 percent, and lesser decreases were recorded for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, heart diseases, nephritis and nephrosis, and tuberculosis. The largest increase over last month was recorded for accidents and poisonings, 13 percent, from 35.5 to 40.2. Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea increased 11 percent from 59.6 to 65.9 and rose from seventh to fourth position among the leading causes of death. Malignant neoplasms increased 5 percent from a death rate of 69.4 last month to 72.6 currently. Compared with May 1949, there were also 7 decreases and 3 increases recorded. The death rate for suicide and self inflicted injury increased 8 percent from 22.8 in May 1949 to 24.6 this month, while nephritis and nephrosis and malignant neoplasms also increased slightly. Pneumonia had a rate (50.4) nearly 30 percent below the corresponding rate last year (70.4); senility and senile psychosis

decreased about 25 percent from 68.0 to 50.3; and enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea dropped nearly 15 percent from 77.0 to 65.9. The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate (165.3) was more than 10 percent below that (186.3) in May last year and lesser decreases were recorded for the 3 remaining causes.

Infant Deaths: During May there were 10,233 infant deaths compared with 11,464 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased slightly from 60.6 to 59.1. The current rate was 13 percent below the May rate last year (67.7), but was 3 percent above that (57.3) in the corresponding month of 1948. It was, however, 40 percent less than the May median rate (97.8) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (49.9) was 22 percent less than for all "gun" (638). Only 16 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 17 were higher and 13 were lower. Iwate Prefecture had an infant death rate of 101.2, more than 70 percent above the all Japan average, and neighboring Aomori (99.1) and Akita (90.0) had rates more than 65 and 50 percent respectively above. At the other extreme, Kanagawa and Tokyo-to had rates (38.2 and 40.4 respectively) more than 30 percent below the national average.

Death and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in May are shown in Table 4. A total of 8,492 infant deaths was attributed to these causes (83 percent of the infant deaths during May). Four increases were recorded from the April level, five decreases, and for one cause, other increases peculiar to early infancy, the rates remained the same (2.4). Pneumonia dropped from first to second place among the leading causes of infant deaths decreasing 18 percent from 11.2 to 9.2. Decreases were also recorded for beriberi (from 1.2 to 1.0), bronchitis and bronchiectasis (from 3.4 to 3.0) and congenital debility (from 10.1 to 9.2). Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea rose from fourth to third place among the leading causes of infant deaths, with an increase of 23 percent from 7.3 to 9.0. The infant death rate for measles rose from 1.0 to 1.4; for whooping cough, from 2.2 to 2.4; and for congenital malformations, from 2.4 to 2.6.

Compared with May 1949, there were 7 decreases recorded and only 3 increases. The measles rate (1.4) was only one-fourth of the corresponding rate last year (5.7) and the rate for beriberi dropped by one-third from 1.5 to 1.0. Congenital debility decreased about one-fourth from 12.4 to 9.2 and 4 additional causes (bronchitis and bronchiectasis; enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea; pneumonia including pneumonia of the new born; and other diseases peculiar to early infancy) also decreased. The 3 causes that increased from the May 1949 level were: premature birth, from 5.0 to 8.8; congenital malformations, from 1.9 to 2.6; and whooping cough, from 2.3 to 2.4.

Stillbirths: There were 17,591 stillbirths during May compared with 18,060 in April. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births each month) increased 6 percent from 95.4 to 101.6. The current rate was the highest May rate on record. It was 27 percent higher than the May rate in 1949 (79.7), 76 percent above the corresponding rate in 1948 (57.7) and more than 80 percent greater than the May median rate for the 7 year period (1935-1941 (56.2). The current rate was the first monthly rate ever recorded in Japan in excess of 100.0.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (148.1) continued to be 90 percent greater than that (77.9) for all "gun". Less than half (20) prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 15 were higher, and 11 lower. Tottori Prefecture was credited with the highest rate (175.8), more than 70 percent above the all Japan figure. Six additional prefectures had rates more than 20 percent above the average, including Miyazaki with a rate (145.3) more than 40 percent higher than the national rate. The lowest stillbirth rate was recorded for Hokkaido (70.8), and was 30 percent below the average for the country. Five additional prefectures had rates more than 20 percent below the national average.

Marriages: During May there were 70,918 marriages compared with 67,193 last month. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population) increased slightly from 9.9 to 10.2. The current rate was 14 percent less than the May rate last year (11.9), 27 percent below the corresponding rate in 1948 (13.9), but 31 percent higher than the May median rate (7.8) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined (10.4) was slightly higher than that (10.1) for all "gun". Thirty-three prefectures had rates within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 6 had higher rates and 7 had lower. Two prefectures (Fukushima, 12.3 and Fukui, 12.2) had rates 20 percent above the national average. The marriage rates in Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures were approximately 15 percent below the national average (8.6 and 8.7 respectively).

Divorces: There were 7,625 divorces this month compared with 7,157 in April, but the divorce rate (per 1,000 population) remained 1.1. It was 1.0 in May last year and 1.1 in the corresponding month of 1948 but the May median rate for the 7 year period 1932-1938 was only 0.7.

The divorce rate for all "shi" combined was 1.3 and for all "gun" was 1.0. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Chiba to 1.5 in Yamaguchi. Thirteen prefectures had rates equal to the national average, 15 had higher rates, and 18 had lower.



TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: JAPAN, MAY 1950

Area	Live Births	Deaths	*Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	173,098	69,296	10,233	17,591	70,918	7,625
All "Shi"	58,407	23,093	2,914	8,651	24,994	3,204
All "Gun"	114,691	46,203	7,319	8,940	45,924	4,421
Aichi	6,453	2,577	351	769	2,725	281
Akita	3,266	1,384	294	256	1,053	137
Aomori	4,056	1,513	402	306	949	126
Chiba	4,555	1,993	261	344	1,695	139
Ehime	3,191	1,271	203	327	1,376	173
Fukui	1,762	733	122	154	779	79
Fukuoka	7,433	2,731	405	810	3,045	369
Fukushima	5,179	1,857	339	477	2,171	189
Gifu	3,072	1,312	191	329	1,442	136
Gumma	3,513	1,286	155	395	1,442	126
Hiroshima	3,754	1,718	207	328	1,790	258
Hokkaido	12,529	3,647	654	887	3,855	373
Hyogo	5,760	2,526	321	752	2,763	331
Ibaraki	4,992	1,810	326	463	1,757	150
Ishikawa	1,935	909	167	155	703	115
Iwate	3,736	1,504	378	348	1,079	102
Kagawa	1,675	762	111	200	876	115
Kagoshima	3,691	1,491	194	357	1,429	163
Kanagawa	5,006	1,649	191	417	2,094	190
Kochi	1,582	778	112	136	719	92
Kumamoto	3,613	1,625	185	398	1,605	154
Kyoto	2,922	1,419	149	340	1,378	165
Mie	2,657	1,164	175	288	1,275	119
Miyagi	4,015	1,436	260	411	1,458	134
Miyazaki	2,126	907	142	309	830	100
Nagano	3,806	1,682	163	517	1,930	157
Nagasaki	3,688	1,551	243	416	1,536	184
Nara	1,329	585	79	133	662	89
Niigata	5,482	2,454	348	531	2,181	231
Oita	2,583	1,196	171	295	1,174	119
Okayama	2,790	1,257	140	353	1,350	151
Osaka	6,867	2,757	400	885	2,873	379
Saga	2,010	893	136	213	905	92
Saitama	4,497	1,786	256	436	1,733	167
Shiga	1,761	720	88	159	764	68
Shimane	1,907	839	114	203	704	77
Shizuoka	5,153	1,860	275	515	2,204	223
Tochigi	3,660	1,346	173	341	1,413	127
Tokushima	1,736	848	105	220	815	76
Tokyo	10,664	3,966	431	1,044	4,687	549
Tottori	1,155	543	83	203	585	57
Toyama	2,195	1,049	191	170	757	89
Wakayama	1,611	761	97	177	856	94
Yamagata	3,055	1,327	237	283	1,337	114
Yamaguchi	3,013	1,231	132	343	1,486	191
Yamanashi	1,662	643	73	198	678	75

\*Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/LIVE BIRTH, DEATHS, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MAY 1950

	Live Birth		Infant Death		Stillbirth Rates	Marriage Rates	Divorce Rates
	Rates	Rates	Rates	Rates			
All JAPAN	24.8	9.9	59.1	101.6		10.2	1.1
All "Shi"	24.2	9.6	49.9	148.1		10.4	1.3
All "Gun"	25.1	10.1	63.8	77.9		10.1	1.0
Aichi	23.0	9.2	54.4	119.2		9.7	1.0
Akita	29.2	12.4	90.0	78.4		9.4	1.2
Aomori	38.3	14.3	99.1	75.4		9.0	1.2
Chiba	24.5	10.7	57.3	75.5		9.1	0.7
Ehime	24.8	9.9	63.6	102.5		10.7	1.3
Fukui	27.6	11.5	69.2	87.4		12.2	1.2
Fukuoka	25.8	9.5	54.5	109.0		10.6	1.3
Fukushima	29.4	10.5	65.5	92.1		12.3	1.1
Gifu	23.1	9.9	62.2	107.1		10.9	1.0
Gumma	25.1	9.2	44.1	112.4		10.3	0.9
Hiroshima	21.1	9.6	55.1	87.4		10.1	1.4
Hokkaido	35.8	10.4	52.2	70.8		11.0	1.1
Hyogo	21.0	9.2	55.7	130.6		10.1	1.2
Ibaraki	28.1	10.2	65.3	92.7		9.9	0.8
Ishikawa	23.6	11.1	86.3	80.1		8.6	1.4
Iwate	33.2	13.4	101.2	93.1		9.6	0.9
Kagawa	20.6	9.4	66.3	119.4		10.8	1.4
Kagoshima	24.0	9.7	52.6	96.7		9.3	1.1
Kanagawa	24.8	8.2	38.2	83.3		10.4	0.9
Kochi	21.0	10.3	70.8	86.0		9.5	1.2
Kumamoto	23.2	10.5	51.2	110.1		10.3	1.0
Kyoto	18.8	9.1	51.0	116.4		8.9	1.1
Mie	21.0	9.2	65.9	108.4		10.1	0.9
Miyagi	28.9	10.3	64.8	102.4		10.5	1.0
Miyazaki	23.2	9.9	66.8	145.3		9.1	1.1
Nagano	21.0	9.3	42.8	135.8		10.7	0.9
Nagasaki	27.1	11.4	65.9	112.8		11.3	1.4
Nara	19.6	8.6	59.4	100.1		9.8	1.3
Niigata	25.9	11.6	63.5	96.9		10.3	1.1
Oita	23.8	11.0	66.2	114.2		10.8	1.1
Okayama	19.4	8.8	50.2	126.5		9.4	1.1
Osaka	22.4	9.0	58.2	128.9		9.4	1.2
Saga	24.8	11.0	67.7	106.0		11.2	1.1
Saitama	24.2	9.6	57.6	97.0		9.3	0.9
Shiga	23.2	9.5	50.0	90.3		10.1	0.9
Shimane	24.3	10.7	59.8	106.4		9.0	1.0
Shizuoka	24.6	8.9	53.4	99.9		10.5	1.1
Tochigi	27.0	9.9	47.3	93.2		10.4	0.9
Tokushima	22.9	11.2	60.5	126.7		10.8	1.0
Tokyo	22.6	8.4	40.4	97.9		9.9	1.2
Tottori	22.4	10.5	71.9	175.8		11.3	1.1
Toyama	25.3	12.1	87.0	77.4		8.7	1.0
Wakayama	18.9	8.9	60.2	109.9		10.0	1.1
Yamagata	26.1	11.3	77.6	92.6		11.4	1.0
Yamaguchi	23.0	9.4	43.8	133.8		11.3	1.5
Yamanashi	23.4	9.1	43.9	119.1		9.6	1.1

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.

Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by PH & W Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, MAY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	May 1950		Apr' 50	May' 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	47,252			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	11,538	165.3	166.2	186.3
330-334, 342a	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	7,796	111.7	124.2	113.8
140-200, 202--203, 205	Malignant neoplasms	5,071	72.6	69.4	70.3
571, 572, 578a, 578b, 764, 785.6	Enteritic and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages)	4,600	65.9	59.6	77.0
410-443, 782.0-782.2	Heart diseases	4,011	57.5	62.6	60.0
490-493, 763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of newborn)	3,518	50.4	68.9	70.4
794, 304	Senility and Senile psychosis	3,509	50.3	61.8	68.0
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	2,809	40.2	35.5	41.1
590-594, 446	Nephritis and nephrosis	2,685	38.5	40.7	37.1
789.0, 789.1, 792					
E963, E970-E979	Suicide and Self-inflicted injury	1,715	24.6	25.5	22.8

## FOOTNOTES:

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

**Sources:** Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Sources of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, MAY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	May 1950		Apr' 50	May' 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
Total of ten leading causes 8,492					
772.0, 773a	Congenital debility	1,591	9.2	10.1	12.4
490-493, 763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of newborn)	1,590	9.2	11.2	10.9
571-572, 578a, 764	Enteritis and Colitis, Ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea	1,566	9.0	7.3	10.9
1/	Premature birth	1,526	8.8	8.9	5.0
500-502, 526	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	514	3.0	3.4	3.6
750-759	Congenital malformations	451	2.6	2.4	1.9
2/	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	414	2.4	2.4	2.8
056	Whooping cough	411	2.4	2.2	2.3
085	Measles	249	1.4	1.0	5.7
280	Beriberi	180	1.0	1.2	1.5

## FOOTNOTES:

1/ Premature birth includes International Code Numbers: 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 768.5 - 769.9, 770.5-770.7, 771.5, 772.5, 773.5, 776.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code Numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2, 771.0, 773b, 785.2.

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 24 JUNE 1950

During the four weeks ended 24 June 1950 the <sup>1/2</sup> acute communicable diseases included in this digest for which reports on deaths as well as cases are available accounted for 6,052 cases and 832 deaths. The number of cases was nearly 50 percent above the May total (4,073), and the number of deaths was also higher than in May (433) <sup>2/</sup>. The 19 additional diseases included herein (not counting the four venereal diseases) accounted for 94,370 cases, or six percent more than last month's total (39,364). Rates for five diseases (dysentery, scarlet fever, tetanus, puerperal infection, and rabies) were higher currently than in either last month or June 1949. Four diseases (diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, and influenza) had lower rates currently than in either of the other periods. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax or glanders were reported during any of the three periods, and rates for Japanese "B" encephalitis were the same during all three. Data for 1949 are not available for tsutsugamushi disease, schistosomiasis, or filariasis. Current rates for the remaining 13 diseases fell between rates reported for last month and June 1949.

The diphtheria case rate this month (11.7) was ten percent below the May rate (13.0), while the death rate remained the same (0.3). The current rate was the lowest recorded for June since monthly rates first became available in 1900. It was about 20 percent below the rates for June of last year (14.1) and 1948 (15.1). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported decreases from last month, 19 increases, and the remaining 5 the same rate both months. Lowest rates were reported by Gunma (3.2) and Gifu (3.4), more than 70 percent below the national average, while the highest rate, in Shimane (30.1), was more than two and a half times the national.

Of the 3,462 cases of dysentery this month, 99 percent (3,417) were designated as bacillary and the remainder as amebic. Of the 673 deaths, all but three were attributed to bacillary dysentery. The current case rate for all dysentery (55.5) was nearly twice the May rate (29.4), and the death rate rose from 4.7 to 10.9. The current case rate was the highest June rate since 1943. It was well over two and a half times the rate for June of last year (20.7) and over three times the corresponding 1948 rate (17.3). Rates increased over last month in all prefectures except Miyazaki, where there was a slight decrease, and Hyogo and Fukui where rates remained the same. The most outstanding change was the three-fold increase in Gunma Prefecture, from 94.3 to 295.7. The current rate was over five times the national average. Four adjacent Kante prefectures (Chiba, Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, and Saitama) together with neighboring Niigata Prefecture reported rates at least twice as high as the national. At the other extreme, the rate in Yamaguchi Prefecture (5.2) was more than 90 percent below the national.

The current typhoid fever rate (9.2) was about 25 percent above the May rate (7.3), while the death rate increased from 0.7 to 1.0. It was the lowest case rate ever recorded for June <sup>2/</sup>. It was 6 percent below the rate for June of last year (9.3) and 30 percent below that (13.1) for June of 1948. Rates increased over last month in about three-fourths (35) of the prefectures and decreased in 9. No cases have been reported in Kagoshima Prefecture since November 1949 and none in Kagawa for two months. Saga Prefecture also reported no cases in June. At the other extreme, rates in Nara and Mie Prefectures (23.2 and 22.3 respectively) were about two and a half times the national average.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever increased from 2.6 to 2.9, while the death rate remained the same (0.2). The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for June. It was about 30 percent below the rate for the same month of last year (4.1) and about 40 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (4.9). Rates increased over last month in 13 prefectures, decreased in 16, and remained the same in 3. Of the four remaining prefectures, Tottori has reported no cases since October 1949, Kagoshima since November 1949, Ehime since December 1949, and Nagasaki since February 1950. Five additional prefectures reported no current cases. The highest current rate was in Tokushima (11.9), over four times the national average, and the rate in Wakayama (9.2) was over three times as high.

No cases of smallpox were reported in May or June 1950. In June of 1949 and 1948 cases numbered 17 and 1 respectively.

The typhus fever case rate decreased from 1.0 to 0.5, while the death rate was less than 0.1 both months. The case rate in June of last year was less than 0.1, while the corresponding 1948 rate was 0.9. Hokkaido continued to account for about two-thirds of the cases (24), with a current rate of 7.7. Cases were also reported by Fukushima (1.9), Hiroshima (1.3), Osaka (1.1), Nagasaki (0.1), and Tokyo-to (0.2).

The case rate for malaria rose from 1.1 in May to 2.2 in June, while the death rate has been less than 0.1 for four months. The current case rate was approximately a fifth of the June rates in 1949 and 1948 (10.4 and 10.3 respectively). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported increases in rates over last month, 9 decreases, and 8 no change, while 5 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. Eleven prefectures reported no cases currently. The highest rate (66.7) was reported by Shiga Prefecture. For the remaining 34 prefectures rates ranged from 0.4 to 5.3.

Two cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and 2 deaths were reported currently, the first to be recorded this year. Case and death rates were both less than 0.1. The case rate for June of last year was also less than 0.1, and for June 1948 it was 0.1. Current cases were reported by Kumamoto and Fukuoka Prefectures.

The case rate for scarlet fever in June (14.0) was 37 percent above the May rate (10.2), although the death rate (less than 0.1) remained the same. The current case rate was the highest June rate since 1942. It was nearly 30 percent above the rate (7.9) for June of last year and almost four times the corresponding 1948 rate (3.7). Although the case rate for the nation increased in June, 22 prefectures reported decreases as compared with 19 reporting increases. Of the remaining five which did not change, one (Oita) has reported no cases for two months. Outstanding increases were reported by Ibaraki (from 3.2 to 53.8), Saitama (from 7.9 to 57.6) and Gifu (5.9 to 46.6). The current rate in Saitama was over four times the national average, while the other two and Nagano (43.5) had rates more than three times as high. No cases were reported by six prefectures, all located on Shikoku and Kyushu.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis (1.1) was the same in June as in May, while the death rate decreased from 0.5 to 0.4. The current case rate was the lowest June rate recorded for at least sixteen years. Rates in June of 1949 and 1948 were 1.5 and 2.1 respectively. Rates decreased in June in 15 prefectures, increased in 14, and did not change in 3. Nine prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months, while 13 prefectures reported no current cases. Yamagata Prefecture with a rate of 3.8 has reported the highest rate for the second consecutive month.

The case rate for measles this month (132.0) made its normal seasonal decrease (7 percent) from the May rate (141.4). It was about one-fourth of the June rate of last year (511.1) and approximately the same as the corresponding 1948 rate (130.6). Rates decreased from last month in 26 prefectures, increased in 19, and remained the same in one. The two most notable changes were a decrease from 471.3 to 314.7 in Saitama and an increase from 315.6 to 467.2 in Fukui Prefecture. Kagawa Prefecture reported the highest rate (549.5) for the second month in succession, over four times the national average, while rates in Fukui, Gifu, and Fukushima were more than three times as high. The lowest rate was reported in Shimane (1.4), and four other prefectures also reported rates less than ten percent of the national.

The current whooping cough rate (196.2) was about 15 percent above that for last month (169.7). It was 8 percent lower than in June of last year (213.4) but well over twice the corresponding 1948 rate (84.5). Thirty-three prefectures reported increases over last month and 12 decreases. The one remaining prefecture reported the same rate both months. Notable increases were reported by Shiga (from 313.5 to 444.4), Wakayama (290.3 to 413.3), Tottori (154.9 to 290.1), and Okayama (64.6 to 203.7), all located in Southern Honshu. For the eighth successive month Toyama Prefecture reported the highest rate (755.1), nearly four times the national average. Rates in Shiga, Wakayama, and Miyazaki were more than twice the national average. For the fourth successive month the lowest rate (27.3) was reported by Yamagata Prefecture, more than 65 percent below the national average.

Of the 41,603 cases of tuberculosis this month, 36,095 (87 percent) were respiratory tuberculosis. The case rate for all tuberculosis this month (670.6) was

about ten percent higher than last month's rate (606.4). It was slightly lower than the rate for June of last year (631.2) but 18 percent above the rate for June 1948 (569.4). A majority (28) of the prefectures reported increased rates and 13 decreased rates. All but six prefectures reported rates within 50 percent of the national average. Tokyo-to (1,154.6) and Hokkaido (1,033.0) exceeded this range, while Niigata (332.4), Ibaraki (328.2), Tochigi (306.3) and Nara (249.1) were below.

The June case rate for pneumonia (143.2) was more than 20 percent below the May rate (163.5). It was 15 percent below the rate (168.5) for June of last year, but nearly 40 percent above the corresponding 1948 rate (103.6). All but five prefectures reported decreased rates in June, four increased, and one the same rate both months. The rate in Toyama Prefecture (449.4) was over three times and that for Saitama (297.2) more than twice the national average. The rates in Yamaguchi Prefecture (57.5) and in Tokyo-to (60.4) were 60 and more than 55 percent respectively below the all Japan rate, while five additional prefectures (Osaka, Shimane, Chiba, Hyogo, and Nara) had rates more than 50 percent below.

The current influenza rate was 0.7 compared with 8.1 last month. Rates in June of 1949 and 1948 were 1.0 and 2.7 respectively. There have been no cases reported for two or more months in 16 prefectures. Rates decreased from last month in 14, increased in 12, and stayed the same in the remaining 2. The current rate in Kagawa Prefecture was 12.5. In the 16 additional prefectures reporting cases rates ranged from 0.6 to 3.3.

The case rate for poliomyelitis increased from 2.4 last month to 4.2 currently. The rate in June of last year was 4.3 and in 1948 it was 0.9. A majority (28) of the prefectures reported increases, 11 decreases, and 6 no change in rates. Shiga Prefecture has reported no cases since September 1949. Kochi Prefecture tied with Oita for the highest rate this month (10.4), about two and a half times the national average, and the rate in Fukushima (10.2) was nearly as high. In addition to Shiga, no current cases were reported by Iwate Prefecture.

The case rate for tetanus increased from 2.5 to 3.3. Rates for June 1949 and 1948 were 3.1 and 2.7 respectively. Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last month, about a third (16) decreases, while 5 reported no change in rates and the remaining two (Iwate and Fukui) reported no cases either month. The current case rate in Miyazaki (9.2) was about three times the national average, and rates in Nara and Kagawa (3.3 each) were two and a half times the national average. Four prefectures reported no current cases.

The case rate for puerperal infection in June was 1.1 compared with 1.0 last month and in both June 1949 and 1948. Over half (25) of the prefectures reported increases over last month, about a third (15) decreases, and 2 the same rate both months. Of the remaining 4 reporting no cases for two or more months, Kagawa Prefecture has reported none since November 1949. Toyama Prefecture reported a current case rate of 6.5, while in the 34 additional prefectures reporting current cases rates ranged from 0.2 to 4.4.

The rabies case rate increased from less than 0.1 to 0.1. The rate in June of last year was less than 0.1 and in June 1948 was 0.1. Current cases were reported by Gunma (2.4), Chiba (1.2), Kanagawa (0.6), and Tokyo-to (0.2), all in the Kanto area.

The current case rate for leprosy was 1.0 compared with 0.9 last month and 1.3 in both June 1949 and 1948. Increased rates were reported by 13 prefectures, decreased rates by 16, and no change by 4, while 3 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no current cases. The highest rate (3.2) was reported by Fukushima Prefecture.

The case rate for trachoma this month (375.3) was about 15 percent higher than last month (323.6). It was more than 30 percent below the rate (546.3) for June of last year but almost 15 percent above the rate (330.4) for the corresponding period of 1948. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported increases in rates over last month, 21 decreases, and one the same rate both months. The rate in Akita Prefecture (1,726.5) was more than four and a half times as high as the national average. Rates in the remaining 45 prefectures varied from 51.0 in Niigata to 1034.9 in Aichi.

The case rate for infectious diarrhoea increased from less than 0.1 to 0.4. Rates in June 1949 and 1943 were 0.9 and 2.9 respectively. Hokkaido and Aichi, the only prefectures reporting cases last month, reported increases (from 0.6 to 2.6 and from 0.4 to 2.0 respectively). Cases were also reported in June in Shimane (4.3), Miyazaki (3.7), Kagawa (1.4), Niigata (1.1), Miyagi (0.8), and Okayama (0.8).

The case rate for schistosomiasis increased from 0.9 to 1.0. Data are not available for 1949 or 1943. Yamanashi continued to report the majority of the cases, 37 percent of the June total, with a rate of 84.0. A few cases were also reported by Hiroshima (3.2), Saga (1.4), Chiba (0.6), and Fukuoka (0.4).

The case rate for filariasis (0.1) has remained the same since March. Data are not available for 1949 or 1943. For the five prefectures currently reporting cases, rates ranged from 0.4 to 4.9.

The June case rate for syphilis (165.0) was slightly higher than the May rate (159.4). The current rate was about 40 percent lower than the June rates in 1949 (268.5) and 1943 (276.2). Prefectural rates ranged from 57.2 to 395.4.

The case rate for gonorrhoea this month (236.4) was 3 percent higher than that for last month (217.9). It was 7 percent lower than in June of last year (253.3) and 14 percent below the corresponding 1943 rate (275.2). Prefectural rates ranged from 55.4 to 352.5.

The chancroid case rate in June (19.5) was 9 percent higher than in May (17.9), but was 30 percent below the rate (27.3) for last June, and nearly 50 percent less than the corresponding 1943 rate (31.2). Prefectural rates ranged from zero in one instance to 36.5.

The case rate for lymphogranuloma venereum in June was 0.7 compared with 0.4 in May and 0.9 in both June 1949 and 1943. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 27 instances to 3.0.

#### FOONOTES:

1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, and plague.

2/ May 1950 and June 1950, 1949 and 1943 were all four week periods. Rates for 1949 and 1950 are based on the estimated population as of 1 July 1949, while those for 1943 are based on the estimated population as of 1 July 1943. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the base populations.

3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1923-1934 inclusive.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 24 JUNE 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hokkaido	32	10.3	3	1.0	95	30.5	9	2.9
Aomori	16	17.0	1	1.1	9	9.6	5	5.3
Iwate	15	15.0	-	-	39	39.0	6	6.0
Miyagi	19	15.4	-	-	41	33.2	6	4.9
Akita	28	28.2	1	1.0	28	28.2	9	9.1
Yamagata	6	5.8	-	-	65	62.4	8	7.7
Fukushima	22	14.0	-	-	100	63.8	24	15.3
Ibaraki	7	4.4	-	-	82	51.9	39	24.7
Tochigi	20	16.6	2	1.7	58	48.1	17	14.1
Gumma	4	3.2	2	1.6	368	295.7	43	34.6
Saitama	25	15.2	1	0.6	183	111.0	62	37.6
Chiba	11	6.6	-	-	240	145.0	41	24.8
Tokyo	43	10.3	2	0.5	568	135.6	74	17.7
Kanagawa	21	11.7	2	1.1	207	115.5	23	12.8
Niigata	27	14.3	3	1.6	267	141.8	52	27.6
Toyama	5	6.5	-	-	49	63.5	7	9.1
Ishikawa	17	23.3	2	2.7	50	68.6	5	6.9
Fukui	4	7.1	-	-	5	8.8	1	1.8
Yamanashi	4	6.3	-	-	32	50.7	3	4.8
Nagano	10	6.2	-	-	21	13.1	5	3.1
Gifu	4	3.4	2	1.7	50	42.4	14	11.9
Shizuoka	10	5.4	1	0.5	148	79.5	25	13.4
Aichi	19	7.6	3	1.2	152	60.9	45	18.0
Mie	16	14.3	2	1.8	40	35.6	11	9.8
Shiga	3	4.4	-	-	5	7.4	-	-
Kyoto	18	13.0	1	0.7	37	26.8	8	5.8
Osaka	30	11.0	3	1.1	71	26.1	7	2.6
Hyogo	20	8.2	4	1.6	29	11.9	8	3.3
Nara	4	6.6	-	-	5	8.3	-	-
Wakayama	4	5.3	-	-	14	18.5	6	7.9
Tottori	3	6.5	-	-	3	6.5	-	-
Shimane	21	30.1	-	-	8	11.4	4	5.7
Okayama	5	3.9	-	-	16	12.5	9	7.1
Hiroshima	22	13.9	1	0.6	47	29.7	9	5.7
Yamaguchi	22	18.9	1	0.9	6	5.2	2	1.7
Tokushima	9	13.4	1	1.5	8	11.9	4	5.9
Kagawa	4	5.5	-	-	8	11.1	6	8.3
Ehime	10	8.7	1	0.9	33	28.8	12	10.5
Kochi	7	10.4	-	-	15	22.4	5	7.5
Fukuoka	41	16.0	2	0.8	84	32.8	11	4.3
Saga	11	15.3	1	1.4	11	15.3	2	2.8
Nagasaki	33	27.3	-	-	16	13.2	-	-
Kumamoto	8	5.8	-	-	59	42.7	24	17.4
Oita	21	21.8	2	2.1	10	10.4	3	3.1
Miyazaki	22	27.0	2	2.5	38	46.7	6	7.4
Kagoshima	21	15.4	2	1.5	42	30.7	18	13.2
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*June 1950	724	11.7	48	0.8	3462	55.8	678	10.9
*May 1950	807	13.0	50	0.8	1826	29.4	290	4.7
*June 1949	875	14.1	75	1.1	1286	20.7	534	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate	Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate
Hokkaido	19	6.1	1	0.3	14	4.5	3	1.0
Aomori	11	11.7	-	-	4	4.2	1	1.1
Iwate	12	12.0	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
Miyagi	20	16.2	3	2.4	8	6.5	-	-
Akita	4	4.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
Yamagata	9	8.6	1	1.0	3	2.9	-	-
Fukushima	9	5.7	-	-	4	2.6	-	-
Ibaraki	8	5.1	1	0.6	2	1.3	-	-
Tochigi	5	4.1	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
Gumma	10	8.0	-	-	6	4.8	1	0.8
Saitama	20	12.1	2	1.2	2	1.2	-	-
Chiba	20	12.1	1	0.6	2	1.2	-	-
Tokyo	63	15.0	2	0.5	35	8.4	1	0.2
Kanagawa	22	12.3	3	1.7	6	3.3	-	-
Niigata	26	13.8	4	2.1	8	4.2	-	-
Toyama	7	9.1	-	-	4	5.2	1	1.3
Ishikawa	7	9.6	6	8.2	1	1.4	1	1.4
Fukui	8	14.1	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
Yamanashi	3	4.8	1	1.6	-	-	-	-
Nagano	19	11.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
Gifu	21	17.8	3	2.5	3	2.5	-	-
Shizuoka	21	11.3	1	0.5	8	4.3	1	0.5
Aichi	37	14.8	3	1.2	2	0.8	-	-
Mie	25	22.3	4	3.6	-	-	-	-
Shiga	5	7.4	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
Kyoto	14	10.1	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
Osaka	24	8.8	4	1.5	8	2.9	-	-
Hyogo	21	8.6	3	1.2	2	0.8	-	-
Nara	14	23.2	1	1.7	2	3.3	-	-
Wakayama	6	7.9	2	2.6	7	9.2	-	-
Tottori	1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	9	12.9	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-
Okayama	7	5.5	3	2.4	3	2.4	-	-
Hiroshima	14	8.8	3	1.9	8	5.1	-	-
Yamaguchi	3	2.6	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
Tokushima	9	13.4	1	1.5	8	11.9	1	1.5
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
Ehime	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	11	16.4	3	4.5	2	3.0	-	-
Fukuoka	9	3.5	1	0.4	14	5.5	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
Nagasaki	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	8	5.8	-	-	5	3.6	-	-
Oita	3	3.1	2	2.1	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	3	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*June 1950								
1950								
572      9.2      64      1.0								
*May 1950								
451      7.3      46      0.7								
*June 1949								
605      9.8      82      1.2								

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate	Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	24	7.7	1	0.3
Aomori	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
Ken-gawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	3	1.1	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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*June 1950	-	-	-	-	34	0.5	1	0.0
*May 1950	-	-	-	-	64	1.0	2	0.0
*June 1949	17	0.3	3	0.0	3	0.0	10	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hokkaido	5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	7	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanagawa	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	3	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aichi	7	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	45	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	5	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	3	2.4	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
Hiroshima	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	5	2.0	1	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
Saga	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	5	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	3	2.2	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
Oita	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
*June 1950								
137 2.2 2 0.0 2 0.0 2 0.0								
*May 1950								
69 1.1 2 0.0 - - - -								
*June 1949								
545 10.4 9 0.1 2 0.0 14 0.2								

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases Number	Rate	Deaths Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate	Deaths Number	Rate
Hokkaido	38	12.2	-	-	9	2.9	5	1.6
Aomori	7	7.4	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
Iwate	3	3.0	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0
Miyagi	11	8.9	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
Akita	2	2.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
Yamagata	6	5.8	-	-	4	3.8	1	1.0
Fukushima	6	3.8	-	-	5	3.2	2	1.3
Ibaraki	85	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	15	12.1	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
Saitama	95	57.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	9	5.4	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
Tokyo	84	20.0	-	-	13	3.1	2	0.5
Kanagawa	26	14.5	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
Niigata	5	2.7	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
Toyama	17	22.0	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
Ishikawa	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	21	33.3	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
Nagano	78	48.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	55	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	37	19.9	-	-	2	1.1	1	0.5
Aichi	66	26.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
Mie	11	9.8	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
Shiga	17	25.2	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
Kyoto	27	19.6	-	-	4	2.9	1	0.7
Osaka	75	27.6	-	-	3	1.1	-	-
Hyogo	10	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	3	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	4	5.3	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
Tottori	2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	6	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	6	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiroshima	15	9.5	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.3
Yamaguchi	5	4.3	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
Tokushima	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.9
Kochi	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5
Fukuoka	11	4.3	-	-	3	1.2	2	0.8
Saga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
Kumamoto	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	2	2.5	3	3.7
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*June 1950	868	14.0	1	0.0	70	1.1	25	0.4
*May 1950	633	10.2	3	0.0	67	1.1	28	0.5
*June 1949	493	7.9	5	0.1	91	1.5	48	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	303	97.4	270	86.8
Aomori	150	159.2	102	108.3
Iwate	140	139.9	147	146.9
Miyagi	108	87.5	133	107.7
Akita	128	128.9	118	118.9
Yamagata	52	49.9	29	27.8
Fukushima	140	89.3	230	146.8
Ibaraki	65	41.1	316	199.8
Tochigi	217	180.1	81	67.2
Gumma	204	163.9	219	176.0
Saitama	519	314.7	466	282.6
Chiba	61	36.8	146	88.2
Tokyo	504	120.3	793	189.3
Kanagawa	247	137.8	411	229.3
Niigata	116	61.6	274	145.5
Toyama	9	11.7	583	755.1
Ishikawa	5	6.9	179	245.8
Fukui	265	467.2	133	234.5
Yamanashi	62	98.3	152	241.0
Nagano	396	246.2	339	210.8
Gifu	543	460.5	166	140.8
Shizuoka	221	118.7	429	230.4
Aichi	447	179.2	275	110.2
Mie	79	70.4	394	351.1
Shiga	29	43.0	300	444.4
Kyoto	11	8.0	310	224.6
Osaka	45	16.6	526	193.5
Hyogo	241	98.7	501	205.2
Nara	18	29.9	41	68.1
Wakayama	29	38.3	317	418.3
Tottori	5	10.9	133	290.1
Shimane	1	1.4	140	200.3
Okayama	440	344.7	260	203.7
Hiroshima	406	256.6	342	216.1
Yamaguchi	37	31.8	97	83.3
Tokushima	280	416.5	152	226.1
Kagawa	397	549.5	125	173.0
Ehime	362	316.0	345	301.2
Kochi	181	270.1	123	183.6
Fukuoka	255	99.5	565	220.5
Saga	79	109.7	167	231.8
Nagasaki	85	70.2	254	209.8
Kumamoto	44	31.9	376	272.2
Oita	25	25.9	181	187.9
Miyazaki	69	84.8	334	410.3
Kagoshima	166	121.5	198	144.9
*June 1950	8186	132.0	12172	196.2
*May 1950	8771	141.4	10529	169.7
*June 1949	31708	511.1	13239	213.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 June 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	3368	1083.0	444	142.8
Aomori	656	696.3	169	179.4
Iwate	688	627.4	254	253.8
Miyagi	805	652.1	198	160.4
Akita	623	627.5	177	178.3
Yamagata	571	548.3	151	145.0
Fukushima	687	438.3	250	159.5
Ibaraki	519	328.2	195	123.3
Tochigi	369	306.3	188	156.0
Gumma	634	509.5	314	252.4
Saitama	1046	634.3	490	297.2
Chiba	779	470.6	112	67.7
Tokyo	4838	1154.6	253	60.4
Kanagawa	1182	659.5	224	125.0
Niigata	626	332.4	214	113.6
Toyama	705	913.1	347	449.4
Ishikawa	614	843.0	113	155.1
Fukui	443	781.1	150	264.5
Yamanashi	214	339.3	70	111.0
Nagano	1014	630.4	364	226.3
Gifu	620	525.8	226	191.6
Shizuoka	786	422.2	148	79.5
Aichi	2033	814.8	324	129.9
Mie	681	606.8	131	116.7
Shiga	359	531.8	114	168.9
Kyoto	1104	799.8	115	83.3
Osaka	2541	934.7	178	65.5
Hyogo	1700	696.3	169	69.2
Nara	150	249.1	43	71.4
Wakayama	539	711.2	108	142.5
Tottori	387	844.1	51	111.2
Shimane	406	581.0	46	65.8
Okayama	903	707.5	220	172.4
Hiroshima	1120	707.8	268	169.4
Yamaguchi	737	633.0	67	57.5
Tokushima	274	407.6	101	150.2
Kagawa	389	538.5	190	263.0
Ehime	676	590.2	282	246.2
Kochi	302	450.7	93	138.8
Fukuoka	1826	712.8	336	131.2
Saga	547	759.4	119	165.2
Nagasaki	627	517.8	146	120.6
Kumamoto	667	482.9	278	201.3
Oita	541	561.6	114	118.3
Miyazaki	569	699.0	166	203.9
Kagoshima	738	540.2	172	125.9
*June 1950	41603	670.6	8882	143.2
*May 1950	37617	606.4	11386	183.5
*June 1949	42258	681.2	10453	168.5

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Number	Cases Rate	Number	Cases Rate
Hokkaido	6	1.9	13	4.2
Aomori	-	-	8	8.5
Iwate	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	2	1.6	12	9.7
Akita	-	-	2	2.0
Yamagata	-	-	1	1.0
Fukushima	-	-	16	10.2
Ibaraki	-	-	1	0.6
Tochigi	1	0.8	1	0.8
Gumma	4	3.2	12	9.6
Saitama	1	0.6	7	4.2
Chiba	-	-	2	1.2
Tokyo	-	-	30	7.2
Kanagawa	-	-	5	2.8
Niigata	-	-	3	1.6
Toyama	-	-	4	5.2
Ishikawa	-	-	2	2.7
Fukui	1	1.8	3	5.3
Yamanashi	-	-	4	6.3
Nagano	-	-	4	2.5
Gifu	-	-	1	0.8
Shizuoka	-	-	5	2.7
Aichi	5	2.0	4	1.6
Mie	1	0.9	10	8.9
Shiga	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	1	0.7	2	1.4
Osaka	-	-	20	7.4
Hyogo	2	0.8	5	2.0
Nara	-	-	5	8.3
Wakayama	2	2.6	1	1.3
Tottori	-	-	1	2.2
Shimane	-	-	3	4.3
Okayama	-	-	8	6.3
Hiroshima	1	0.6	4	2.5
Yamaguchi	-	-	4	3.4
Tokushima	2	3.0	2	3.0
Kagawa	9	12.5	3	4.2
Ehime	3	2.6	7	6.1
Kochi	-	-	7	10.4
Fukuoka	-	-	18	7.0
Saga	-	-	1	1.4
Nagasaki	4	3.3	1	0.8
Kumamoto	-	-	3	2.2
Oita	-	-	10	10.4
Miyazaki	1	1.2	5	6.1
Kagoshima	-	-	3	2.2
*June 1950	46	0.7	263	4.2
*May 1950	505	8.1	150	2.4
*June 1950	60	1.0	267	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 June 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	7	2.3	5	1.6
Aomori	5	5.3	3	3.2
Iwate	-	-	1	1.0
Miyagi	2	1.6	1	0.8
Akita	2	2.0	1	1.0
Yamagata	2	1.9	1	1.0
Fukushima	7	4.5	2	1.3
Ibaraki	9	5.7	1	0.6
Tochigi	8	6.6	2	1.7
Gumma	8	6.4	2	1.6
Saitama	6	3.6	5	3.0
Chiba	11	6.6	-	-
Tokyo	9	2.1	1	0.2
Kanagawa	4	2.2	2	1.1
Niigata	3	1.6	3	1.6
Toyama	1	1.3	5	6.5
Ishikawa	4	5.5	-	-
Fukui	-	-	1	1.8
Yamanashi	4	6.3	2	3.2
Nagano	7	4.4	1	0.6
Gifu	3	2.5	2	1.7
Shizuoka	3	1.6	4	2.1
Aichi	9	3.6	3	1.2
Mie	2	1.8	-	-
Shiga	-	-	1	1.5
Kyoto	2	1.4	-	-
Osaka	12	4.4	4	1.5
Hyogo	3	1.2	3	1.2
Nara	5	8.3	-	-
Wakayama	2	2.6	1	1.3
Tottori	-	-	2	4.4
Shimane	2	2.9	1	1.4
Okayama	6	4.7	1	0.8
Hiroshima	4	2.5	-	-
Yamaguchi	1	0.9	-	-
Tokushima	2	3.0	-	-
Kagawa	6	8.3	-	-
Ehime	2	1.7	-	-
Kochi	4	6.0	-	-
Fukuoka	3	1.2	2	0.8
Saga	3	4.2	1	1.4
Nagasaki	3	2.5	1	0.8
Kumamoto	5	3.6	1	0.7
Oita	7	7.8	1	1.0
Miyazaki	8	9.8	1	1.2
Kagoshima	8	5.9	1	0.7
*June 1950	204	3.3	69	1.1
*May 1950	154	2.5	59	1.0
*June 1949	192	3.1	62	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 June 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	3	2.4
Akita	-	-	3	3.0
Yamagata	-	-	1	1.0
Fukushima	-	-	5	3.2
Ibaraki	-	-	1	0.6
Tochigi	-	-	-	-
Gumma	3	2.4	3	2.4
Saitama	-	-	1	0.6
Chiba	2	1.2	-	-
Tokyo	1	0.2	6	1.4
Kanagawa	1	0.6	1	0.6
Niigata	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-
Nagano	-	-	1	0.6
Gifu	-	-	1	0.8
Shizuoka	-	-	-	-
Aichi	-	-	6	2.4
Mie	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	3	2.2
Osaka	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	2	0.8
Nara	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	2	2.6
Tottori	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	1	1.4
Okayama	-	-	2	1.6
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	1	0.9
Tokushima	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	1	1.4
Ehime	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	1	1.5
Fukuoka	-	-	7	2.7
Saga	-	-	1	1.4
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	4	2.9
Oita	-	-	2	2.1
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-
 *June 1950	7	0.1	59	1.0
 *May 1950	2	0.0	54	0.9
 *June 1949	1	0.0	82	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	1006	323.5	8	2.6
Aomori	299	317.3	-	-
Iwate	510	509.5	-	-
Miyagi	544	440.6	1	0.8
Akita	1714	1726.5	-	-
Yamagata	242	232.4	-	-
Fukushima	221	141.0	-	-
Ibaraki	645	407.9	-	-
Tochigi	304	252.3	-	-
Gumma	604	485.4	-	-
Saitama	770	467.0	-	-
Chiba	556	335.9	-	-
Tokyo	607	144.9	-	-
Kanagawa	1380	770.0	-	-
Niigata	96	51.0	2	1.1
Toyama	432	559.0	-	-
Ishikawa	98	134.5	-	-
Fukui	151	266.2	-	-
Yamanashi	157	249.0	-	-
Nagano	219	136.2	-	-
Gifu	343	290.9	-	-
Shizuoka	444	238.5	-	-
Aichi	2582	1034.9	5	2.0
Mie	295	262.9	-	-
Shiga	281	416.3	-	-
Kyoto	171	123.9	-	-
Osaka	849	312.3	-	-
Hyogo	1539	630.4	-	-
Nara	64	106.3	-	-
Wakayama	227	299.5	-	-
Tottori	48	104.7	-	-
Shimane	62	88.7	3	4.3
Okayama	413	323.6	1	0.8
Hirosshima	550	347.6	-	-
Yamaguchi	107	91.9	-	-
Tokushima	582	815.7	-	-
Kagawa	198	274.1	1	1.4
Ehime	317	276.8	-	-
Kochi	49	73.1	-	-
Fukuoka	1272	496.5	-	-
Saga	81	112.5	-	-
Nagasaki	307	253.6	-	-
Kumamoto	153	110.8	-	-
Oita	812	842.9	-	-
Miyazaki	174	213.8	3	3.7
Kagoshima	810	592.9	-	-
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*June 1950	23285	375.3	24	0.4
*May 1950	20074	323.6	3	0.0
*June 1949	33894	546.3	57	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIasis	
	Number	Cases Rate	Number	Cases Rate
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	-	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-
Chiba	1	0.6	-	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-
Tohoku	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	53	84.0	2	3.2
Nagano	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	-	-	1	0.5
Aichi	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-
Okayama	-	-	-	-
Hiroshima	5	3.2	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	1	0.4	1	0.4
Saga	1	1.4	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	4	4.9
Kagoshima	-	-	1	0.7
*June 1950				
*May 1950				
*June 1949				

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	546	175.6	928	298.4
Aomori	102	108.3	169	179.4
Iwate	66	65.9	58	57.9
Miyagi	137	111.0	138	111.8
Akita	121	121.9	55	55.4
Yamagata	160	153.6	101	97.0
Fukushima	164	104.6	185	118.0
Ibaraki	162	102.5	119	75.3
Tochigi	126	104.6	151	125.3
Gunma	184	147.9	154	123.8
Saitama	152	92.2	216	131.0
Chiba	172	103.9	189	114.2
Tokyo	579	138.2	1432	341.8
Kanagawa	656	366.0	1528	852.5
Niigata	137	72.7	118	62.6
Toyama	97	125.6	106	137.3
Ishikawa	101	138.7	158	216.9
Fukui	82	144.6	108	190.4
Yamanashi	66	104.7	60	95.1
Nagano	157	97.6	179	111.3
Gifu	184	156.0	283	240.0
Shizuoka	203	109.0	281	150.9
Aichi	431	172.7	583	233.7
Mie	144	128.3	165	147.0
Shiga	68	100.7	120	177.8
Kyoto	315	228.2	483	349.9
Osaka	705	259.3	535	193.1
Hyogo	414	169.6	532	217.9
Nara	94	156.1	134	222.5
Wakayama	182	240.1	258	340.4
Tottori	77	167.9	104	226.8
Shimane	40	57.2	58	83.0
Okayama	222	173.9	218	170.8
Hirosshima	293	185.2	678	428.5
Yamaguchi	371	318.6	427	366.7
Tokushima	74	110.1	50	74.4
Kagawa	92	127.4	94	130.1
Ehime	163	142.3	122	106.5
Kochi	90	134.3	110	164.2
Fukuoka	1013	395.4	1957	763.9
Saga	143	198.5	189	262.4
Nagasaki	344	284.1	338	279.2
Kumamoto	179	129.6	256	185.3
Oita	152	157.8	173	179.6
Miyazaki	143	175.7	174	213.8
Kagoshima	136	99.5	200	146.4
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*June 1950	10239	165.0	14664	236.4
*May 1950	9890	159.4	13520	217.9
*June 1949	16657	268.5	15713	253.3

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Cases Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate
Hokkaido	52	16.2	2	0.6
Aomori	4	4.2	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	7	5.7	-	-
Akita	2	2.0	-	-
Yamagata	2	1.9	-	-
Fukushima	5	3.2	-	-
Ibaraki	17	10.8	-	-
Tochigi	5	4.1	-	-
Gumma	10	8.0	1	0.8
Saitama	8	4.9	1	0.6
Chiba	12	7.2	1	0.6
Tokyo	109	26.0	2	0.5
Kanagawa	155	86.5	4	2.2
Niigata	2	1.1	-	-
Toyama	9	11.7	-	-
Ishikawa	7	9.6	-	-
Fukui	4	7.1	-	-
Yamanashi	3	4.8	1	1.6
Nagano	7	4.4	-	-
Gifu	45	38.2	-	-
Shizuoka	18	9.7	1	0.5
Aichi	51	20.4	3	1.2
Mie	14	12.5	-	-
Shiga	22	32.6	2	3.0
Kyoto	97	70.3	4	2.9
Osaka	89	32.7	5	1.8
Hyogo	53	21.7	4	1.6
Nara	29	48.2	-	-
Wakayama	25	33.0	1	1.3
Tottori	4	8.7	-	-
Shimane	1	1.4	-	-
Okayama	33	25.9	-	-
Hiroshima	67	42.3	3	1.9
Yamaguchi	16	13.7	1	0.9
Tokushima	4	5.9	-	-
Kagawa	5	6.9	-	-
Ehime	5	4.4	-	-
Kochi	13	19.4	-	-
Fukuoka	116	45.3	4	1.6
Saga	11	15.3	-	-
Nagasaki	28	23.1	-	-
Kumamoto	8	5.8	-	-
Oita	21	21.8	2	2.1
Miyazaki	5	6.1	-	-
Kagoshima	10	7.3	1	0.7
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*June 1950	1210	19.5	43	0.7
*May 1950	1113	17.9	24	0.4
*June 1949	1723	27.8	54	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: one asterisk (\*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (\*\*) a five week period.

Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1949 and 1950 rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 8 JULY 1950

During the twenty-seventh week, ended 8 July 1950, there were 25,933 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 24,195 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparisons with last week are based upon corrected totals. Totals for eight diseases (diphtheria, malaria, epidemic meningitis, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, tetanus, and rabies) were lower this week than in either last week or the twenty-seventh week of last year, while totals for four other diseases (dysentery, typhus fever, tuberculosis, and poliomyelitis) were higher currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three weeks. This week's totals for eleven diseases fell between those reported for the other two periods. Cases of tsutsugamushi disease, schistosomiasis, and filariasis were higher this week than last week.

Diphtheria cases this week (144) were 11 percent fewer than in the preceding week (162). Deaths also decreased, from 11 to 3. The present case figure was 25 percent less than that (192) recorded for the same week of last year and 11 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (162). Although the total number of cases decreased from last week, prefectural increases this week (21) slightly exceeded decreases (20). No changes occurred in the remaining five prefectures, two of which (Fukui and Nara) have reported no cases for three and four weeks respectively. Cases this week ranged from zero in eight prefectures to 14 in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.3 and 15.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 1.5.

Dysentery increased for the seventh consecutive week. Present cases (2,041) were 9 percent greater than last week (1,871), and deaths (430) were also higher than previously (361). This week's case figure was about four and a half times the number (458) in the same period of last year and about four times the corresponding 1948 total (516). Prefectural changes from last week were equally divided between increases (22) and decreases (22) while the numbers stayed the same in the remaining two. The two most outstanding numeric changes were both increases and occurred in Fukushima (from 22 to 107) and Saitama (116 to 168). Tokyo-to continued to report the largest number of cases, 268 this week or 13 percent of the total, while the Kanto region as a whole accounted for over 50 percent of the total. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 2,026 of the current cases and 429 deaths. The remaining 15 cases and 1 death were amebic dysentery. Current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 131.6 and 26.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 27.7 and 5.1.

The number of typhoid fever cases (151) was slightly higher this week than last week (147). Deaths increased from 14 to 20. The current case figure was 8 percent less than the number (165) recorded for the twenty-seventh week of last year and 35 percent below the total (231) for the same period of 1948. There were increases over last week in 19 prefectures and decreases in 16. Eleven prefectures did not change, of which four (Iwate, Oita, Tottori, and Saga) have reported no cases for three to six weeks. Cases this week occurred in Tokyo-to (20) and 38 additional prefectures with from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.7 and 5.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased from 58 last week to 65 currently and deaths from 1 to 3. Cases recorded for the twenty-seventh weeks of last year (70) and 1948 (68) were both higher than the current figure. About a third (15) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while ten had fewer. Almost half (21) of the prefectures did not change from last, sixteen of which have reported no cases for 2 or more weeks. Kagoshima Prefecture has reported no cases so far this year. Tokyo-to reported 19 cases this week, or about 30 percent of the total, and 25 additional prefectures had from one to six cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 1.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There have been no cases of smallpox reported since the first week in April and no deaths at all this year. Last year at this time there was one case but during the same week of 1948 none. The cumulative case rate as of 8 July 1950 was less than 0.1.

Typhus fever cases numbered 31 this week compared with one in each of the three preceding weeks. No deaths have been reported for four weeks. There was one case recorded for the twenty-seventh week of last year and four cases during the same period of 1948. Most of the cases this week occurred in Hokkaido (24) and the remainder in Aomori (3) in northern Honshu, Hiroshima (2) in southern Honshu, and Kagawa (2) on Shikoku. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 2.2 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of malaria cases decreased from 44 last week to 37 currently. Deaths, however, increased slightly from 2 to 3. Present cases were about a fifth of those (190) in the same week of last year and approximately a sixth of the corresponding 1948 total (209). Twenty prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Of the remaining 26, there were 14 that decreased from last week and 12 that increased. About 40 percent of the cases this week were again in Shiga Prefecture (15) and the remainder in 13 additional prefectures with from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 1.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There were no Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths reported in either the current week or last week. Three cases were recorded for the twenty-seventh week of last year and none during the same period of 1948. The cumulative case and death rates were both less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases (111) decreased almost 30 percent from last week (156), but deaths increased from zero to three. This week's cases were about 60 percent greater than those recorded for the comparable periods of last year (70) and 1948 (69). Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, nine increases, and three no change. The remaining 13 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Present cases occurred in half (23) of the prefectures, Tokyo-to (23 cases) and Osaka (16) again accounting for about a third of the total and the other 21 prefectures from 1 to 11 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.2 and 7.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases decreased by more than half, from 26 last week to 11 currently. Deaths also decreased, from 5 to 3. There were 27 cases in each of the twenty-seventh weeks of 1949 and 1948. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the majority (26) of the prefectures, two of which (Nara and Shimane) have reported none thus far this year. There were decreases from last week in thirteen prefectures and increases in six, while the number stayed the same in the remaining one. Eight prefectures reported having cases this week, from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.4 respectively, and corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.4.

There were 1,548 cases of measles reported this week, 7 percent fewer than in the previous week (1,660). They were more than 70 percent below the total (5,460) recorded for the twenty-seventh week of last year but nearly 10 percent greater than in the same period of 1948 (1,416). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 19 had more cases, while numbers in the remaining two prefectures stayed the same. The most notable numeric change this week was a decrease from 111 in 8 cases in Kagawa Prefecture. Fukuoka Prefecture and Tokyo-to reported the largest numbers of cases this week (108 and 107 respectively), while, at the other extreme, there were three prefectures having only one case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 99.8 and 99.6 respectively.

Approximately the same number of whooping cough cases were reported this week (3,537) as last week (3,564). They were 9 percent fewer than those (3,866) recorded for the twenty-seventh week of last year but more than twice the corresponding 1948 total (1,703). Prefectural decreases from last week (26) exceeded increases (18) while two prefectures stayed the same. The most outstanding numeric change occurred in Kagawa Prefecture, a decrease from 141 cases to 7. There were substantial increases in Hyogo Prefecture (112 to 211) and Kanagawa (111 to 199). Approximately a fourth of all cases this week were in the four prefectures of Tokyo-to (315), Hyogo (211), Kanagawa (199), and Fukuoka (185). The other 42 prefectures reported cases ranging from 7 to 138. The current and cumulative case rates were 228.1 and 175.1 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases (11,157) increased 6 percent over last week (10,534). They were 14 percent greater than in the same week of last year (9,791) and 46 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (7,636). The majority (27) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, eighteen had decreases, and one did not change. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 20 to 1,337. Of the total tuberculosis cases reported this week, 88 percent (9,764) were designated as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 719.4 and 564.4 respectively.

There were almost 20 percent few pneumonia cases this week (1,546) than last week (1,905). The present figure was 27 percent less than the number (2,109) recorded for the same week of last year but almost 40 percent greater than the total (1,109) for the corresponding period of 1949. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than in the preceding week, while fourteen prefectures showed more cases and the remaining two stayed the same. The largest numeric change was a decrease in Kagawa Prefecture, from 77 cases to 7. (Kagawa Prefecture also reported the largest numeric decreases for measles and whooping cough this week). Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 2 in Yamaguchi to 84 in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 99.7 and 246.6 respectively.

Ten cases of influenza were reported this week compared with eight in the preceding week. During the twenty-seventh weeks of last year and 1948 they numbered 24 and 42 respectively. About four-fifths (37) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, of which three in northern Honshu (Aomori, Iwate, and Fukushima) and the most southern prefecture on Kyushu (Kagoshima) have reported no cases this year. All cases this week occurred in five prefectures, from one to four in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 44.5 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (122) increased over last week (93) by nearly a third. They were about a fourth above the total (99) for the twenty-seventh week of last year and almost five times the corresponding 1948 total (25). Increases over last week occurred in 17 prefectures, decreases in 13, and no change in 6. Ten additional prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, one (Shiga) having reported no cases this year. Tokyo-to reported 39 cases this week, almost a third of the total, and 28 other prefectures from one to nine each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.9 and 2.7 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases decreased by almost a third, from 49 to 34. The present figure was 45 percent less than that (62) recorded for the same period of last year and somewhat below the corresponding 1948 total (37). Comparing the current week with last week, cases decreased in 19 prefectures, increased in 11, and stayed the same in 5. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the remaining 11. Twenty prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were both 2.2.

There were 17 cases of puerperal infection reported this week compared with 24 in the preceding period. Last year at this time there were also 17 cases, and in the same week of 1948 there were 13. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Decreases from last week occurred in 14 prefectures, increases in 9, and no change in the remaining 2. All cases this week occurred in 12 prefectures having one or two each. Current and cumulative case rates were both 1.1.

No rabies cases were reported this week whereas there was one last week. During the twenty-seventh weeks of 1949 and 1948 they numbered two and zero respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 8 July 1950 was 0.1.

There were no cases of anthrax reported either in the current week or in the corresponding weeks of last year and 1948. One case was reported last week, the only case for this year. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

Leprosy cases numbered 12 this week. Last week there were 10 cases, and in the twenty-seventh weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 27 and 18 respectively. About two-thirds (32) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, four of which (Chiba, Niigata, Toyama, and Hiroshima) have reported none this year. Prefectural changes from last week were almost equally divided between increases (7)

and decreases (6), while no change occurred in the remaining one. From one to three cases were reported by each of eight prefectures this week. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.8.

The number of trachoma cases increased 38 percent from 3,870 last week to 5,336 currently. The present figure was about 30 percent below that (7,522) for the same week of last year and 6 percent less than in the corresponding 1948 period (5,659). Although the total number of cases showed a large increase over last week's total, there were substantially more prefectures in which cases decreased (28) than increased (18). It has been observed that on frequent occasions prefec-tural totals vary to a considerable extent from week to week. Because of the chronic nature of trachoma, one does not expect such great changes, and any large fluctuations in the statistics are probably due to the reporting of local surveys. Prefectural cases currently ranged from zero in Kagawa to 2,082 in Osaka. The current and cumulative case rates were 344.0 and 219.5 respectively.

Infectious diarrhea cases numbered the same this week as last week (3), while at this time last year there were 6 cases and in the comparable 1948 week 19. The prefectures reporting cases this week were Hokkaido, Fukui, and Aichi, none of which reported cases last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Five cases of tsutsugamushi disease were reported this week, the first on record since this disease became reportable at the beginning of this year. All five cases occurred in Niigata Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and less than 0.1 respectively.

The number of schistosomiasis cases this week was 13 compared with 7 last week. There are no data available for last year or 1948. Twelve of the present cases were in Yamanashi Prefecture, the other one in Hiroshima Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.6 respectively.

Two filariasis cases were reported this week compared with one last week. No data are available for either 1949 or 1948. Yamanashi Prefecture reported one of this week's cases and Kagoshima Prefecture the other case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 7,065 cases this week compared with 6,217 in the preceding week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,726 and 68,650 respectively; gonorrhea, 4,007 and 89,612; chancroid, 324 and 8,372; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 279. Totals were higher this week than last week for all diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum. Last week there were 2,452 cases of syphilis, 3,462 cases of gonorrhea, 294 cases of chancroid, and 9 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. This week's totals were all lower than those for the corresponding period of last year with the exception of the total for gonorrhea which showed an increase. During the twenty-seventh week of last year syphilis cases numbered 3,854, gonorrhea cases 3,698, chancroid cases 365, and lymphogranuloma venereum cases 15. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 8 July 1950 were: syphilis, 175.8 and 163.9 respectively; gonorrhea, 258.4 and 214.0; chancroid, 20.9 and 20.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN WEEK ENDED 8 JULY 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	1	434	40	43	2	266	22
AOMORI	9	-	161	24	11	4	29	10
IWATE	-	-	170	20	18	2	117	23
MIYAGI	4	-	161	6	37	3	133	20
AKITA	3	-	215	11	12	5	85	28
YAMAGATA	2	-	79	6	19	6	161	30
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	164	17	107	15	316	67
IBARAKI	3	-	88	2	71	31	320	132
TOCHIGI	8	-	115	13	53	16	199	65
GUMMA	2	-	63	4	162	31	880	127
SAITAMA	4	-	173	12	168	46	748	213
CHIBA	-	-	71	10	74	28	512	117
TOKYO	6	-	409	38	268	38	1972	282
KANAGAWA	6	-	155	15	125	13	629	64
NIIGATA	6	-	247	12	98	14	997	*114
TOYAMA	-	-	84	7	23	8	97	24
ISHIKAWA	3	-	137	15	41	7	222	20
FUKUI	-	-	53	4	1	-	25	4
YANANASHI	1	-	26	3	21	2	80	11
NAGANO	2	-	109	7	31	3	84	14
GIFU	1	-	53	10	31	11	139	46
SHIZUOKA	3	-	107	9	81	15	477	90
AICHI	9	-	176	11	160	29	541	132
MIE	3	-	93	9	25	5	*142	37
SHIGA	3	-	37	2	3	-	18	-
KYOTO	3	-	110	13	32	6	140	25
OSAKA	4	-	256	37	27	-	224	29
HYOGO	3	-	243	24	33	4	155	40
NARA	-	-	54	5	2	-	13	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	37	2	7	2	32	11
TOTTORI	3	-	27	4	3	2	18	7
SHIMANE	3	-	129	7	4	4	28	9
OKAYAMA	3	-	72	6	19	5	54	22
HIROSHIMA	4	-	181	12	15	4	122	33
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	179	13	12	6	39	12
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	70	12	6	-	23	6
KAGAWA	-	-	38	2	7	2	54	21
EHIME	2	-	85	12	19	9	94	31
KOCHI	1	-	47	10	17	2	46	11
FUKUOKA	14	-	498	45	52	15	272	51
SAGA	2	-	116	10	4	-	25	3
NAGASAKI	3	-	254	11	13	2	57	3
KUMAMOTO	3	-	106	8	41	16	213	61
OITA	1	-	138	24	8	3	34	15
MIYAZAKI	4	1	224	24	16	1	119	20
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	179	28	21	13	89	39
TOTAL	144	3	6,623	616	2,041	430	*11,040	*2,141
ATE								
Current	9.3	0.2	15.8	1.5	131.6	27.7	26.4	5.1
Previous	10.4	0.7			120.6	23.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 8 July 1950.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	72	11	4	-	38	7
AOMORI	3	-	43	2	-	-	14	1
IWATE	-	-	26	2	1	-	13	1
MIYAGI	8	-	74	9	-	-	40	1
AKITA	-	-	13	6	-	-	6	1
YAMAGATA	2	1	26	3	1	-	10	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	53	3	3	-	10	1
IBARAKI	2	-	37	5	2	-	8	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	23	4	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	2	-	41	3	2	-	26	1
SAITAMA	3	2	119	15	2	1	28	4
CHIBA	7	-	65	8	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	20	-	368	46	19	-	163	3
KANAGAWA	7	2	123	11	3	-	27	-
NIIGATA	7	-	88	10	2	-	28	-
TOYAMA	5	-	22	2	1	-	17	1
ISHIKAWA	2	-	17	8	1	-	3	1
FUKUI	2	-	19	-	-	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	8	1	1	-	5	-
NAGANO	3	1	32	4	-	-	3	1
GIFU	4	-	65	9	1	-	18	1
SHIZUOKA	5	-	71	5	1	-	23	1
AICHI	7	-	93	12	4	-	21	-
MIE	7	-	75	16	1	1	4	-
SHIGA	1	1	23	3	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	8	-	77	9	1	-	7	-
OSAKA	7	2	103	13	6	-	28	1
HYOGO	5	1	94	9	2	-	13	-
NARA	3	1	46	5	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	2	1	22	5	-	-	15	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	1	2	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	34	5	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	3	1	42	9	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	4	1	88	12	1	-	35	3
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	16	3	-	-	6	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	29	7	-	-	26	3
KAGAWA	1	1	2	1	-	-	10	1
EHIME	1	-	11	3	1	1	1	-
KOCHI	2	-	43	8	1	-	8	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	40	2	1	-	26	1
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	27	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	22	3	-	-	11	-
OITA	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	13	1	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	9.7	1.3	5.6	0.7	4.2	0.2	1.8	0.1
Previous	9.5	0.9			3.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	24	-	109	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	3	-	31	-	920	52
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	2.0	-	2.2	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 8 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	1	32	2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	15	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	1	11	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	1
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	8	2	-	-	-	1
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	15	5	-	-	-	-
 TOTAL	37	3	482	26	-	-	2	2
 RATE							0.00	0.00
Current	2.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	-	-	0.00	0.00
Previous	2.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	142	1	1	1	50	19
AOMORI	2	-	30	-	-	-	16	3
IWATE	-	-	29	1	-	-	9	4
MIYAGI	-	-	37	-	-	-	40	11
AKITA	-	-	34	-	1	-	8	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	-	-	32	7
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	27	-	2	1	19	7
IBARAKI	1	-	104	-	-	-	13	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	10	-	-	-	9	1
GUMMA	1	-	82	-	-	-	6	-
SAITAMA	2	-	167	1	-	-	12	4
CHIBA	2	-	36	-	1	-	13	4
TOKYO	23	-	630	2	3	-	103	22
KANAGAWA	2	-	166	-	1	-	26	8
NIIGATA	-	-	24	-	-	-	9	1
TOYAMA	-	-	31	-	-	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	1	1	11	1	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	46	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	3	-	67	-	-	-	5	2
NAGANO	3	-	187	1	-	-	11	1
GIFU	6	-	78	-	-	-	*5	2
SHIZUOKA	3	-	64	1	-	-	10	3
AICHI	9	2	198	4	-	-	11	6
MIE	1	-	56	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	11	-	94	-	1	-	9	3
KYOTO	5	-	157	-	-	-	14	6
OSAKA	16	-	335	1	-	-	33	7
HYOGO	5	-	73	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	3	2
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	3	-	32	-	-	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	52	1	-	-	12	7
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	1
KOCHI	1	-	10	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	2	-	42	1	-	-	22	5
SAGA	-	-	4	1	1	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	13	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	4
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	111	3	3,213	16	11	3	*581	159
RATE								
Current	7.2	0.2	7.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.4
Previous	10.1	-	-	-	1.7	0.3	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	84	1253	94	1491
AOMORI	20	461	21	709
IWATE	41	796	29	1125
MIYAGI	16	434	33	783
AKITA	27	513	23	768
YAMAGATA	19	207	9	335
FUKUSHIMA	20	1060	33	1704
IBARAKI	10	321	103	2719
TOCHIGI	35	1202	29	759
GUMMA	22	1806	67	1406
SAITAMA	68	3879	116	3831
CHIBA	23	446	76	1129
TOKYO	107	1909	315	5637
KANAGAWA	74	1048	199	2957
NIIGATA	27	563	60	1690
TOYAMA	4	169	138	3293
ISHIKAWA	8	59	73	890
FUKUI	96	826	47	772
YAMANASHI	10	255	21	864
NAGANO	73	1922	131	1873
GIFU	96	2098	30	788
SHIZUOKA	55	1774	109	3172
AICHI	48	3560	103	1838
MIE	15	307	82	1795
SHIGA	17	205	101	1295
KYOTO	5	71	47	1638
OSAKA	6	236	110	2493
HYOGO	59	753	211	2589
NARA	2	64	15	298
WAKAYAMA	1	118	41	1409
TOTTORI	5	20	58	469
SHIMANE	1	18	38	731
OKAYAMA	76	1307	71	888
HIROSHIMA	34	1755	87	2237
YAMAGUCHI	1	89	37	692
TOKUSHIMA	31	1582	49	1030
KAGAWA	8	2252	7	988
EHIME	69	1947	101	1820
KOCHI	18	1238	13	827
FUKUOKA	108	985	185	3567
SAGA	27	219	37	862
NAGASAKI	14	555	104	1570
KUMAMOTO	8	325	86	2234
OITA	3	58	58	1022
MIYAZAKI	4	333	75	1509
KAGOSHIMA	53	716	65	834
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>41,714</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>73,330</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	99.8	99.6	228.1	175.1
Previous	107.0		229.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 8 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	709	19430	84	5585
AOMORI	161	4278	21	1831
IWATE	388	5148	50	2538
MIYAGI	263	4993	25	2272
AKITA	138	3669	50	1702
YAMAGATA	169	3210	18	1543
FUKUSHIMA	145	4134	21	2881
IBARAKI	92	3017	29	2654
TOCHIGI	66	2005	41	2260
GUMMA	208	3666	39	3925
SAITAMA	397	6680	75	6918
CHIBA	263	4372	28	1531
TOKYO	1337	26249	46	3986
KANAGAWA	409	7371	44	2790
NIIGATA	174	4570	49	3107
TOYAMA	177	4620	83	3574
ISHIKAWA	127	3605	31	1165
FUKUI	127	2560	23	1349
YAMANASHI	59	1306	8	1022
NAGANO	279	5681	71	4471
GIFU	228	3901	48	2195
SHIZUOKA	173	4532	21	2483
AICHI	685	11655	52	4514
MIE	205	4189	13	1803
SHIGA	89	2180	19	1406
KYOTO	327	6362	19	1224
OSAKA	572	12412	26	1896
HYOGO	550	8998	45	2217
NARA	66	1114	9	563
WAKAYAMA	108	2184	13	977
TOTTORI	163	1745	7	662
SHIMANE	57	2443	6	1051
OKAYAMA	172	4912	36	2491
HIROSHIMA	223	6469	28	2768
YAMAGUCHI	96	3906	2	1035
TOKUSHIMA	74	1439	15	1119
KAGAWA	20	2048	7	1643
EHIME	180	3351	54	2936
KOCHI	70	1588	7	936
FUKUOKA	517	10474	62	3255
SAGA	144	2749	51	1178
NAGASAKI	220	3923	16	1524
KUMAMOTO	220	3505	64	2316
OITA	120	2971	29	1122
MIYAZAKI	73	3335	29	1619
KAGOSHIMA	217	3389	32	1229
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,157</b>	<b>236,338</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>103,266</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	719.4	564.4	99.7	246.6
Previous	679.2		122.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 8 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	822	2	57
AOMORI	-	-	-	11
IWATE	-	-	-	10
MIYAGI	-	6	5	52
AKITA	-	1149	-	6
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	12
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	33
IBARAKI	-	1160	3	21
TOCHIGI	-	27	1	5
GUMMA	-	398	6	36
SAITAMA	-	283	1	29
CHIBA	-	213	3	7
TOKYO	1	359	39	157
KANAGAWA	-	287	9	33
NIIGATA	-	779	-	12
TOYAMA	-	195	2	15
ISHIKAWA	-	96	1	12
FUKUI	-	567	4	9
YAMANASHI	-	263	1	13
NAGANO	-	173	6	29
GIFU	-	2368	-	6
SHIZUOKA	-	463	2	45
AICHI	-	1301	1	26
MIE	3	633	2	25
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	-	1122	-	7
OSAKA	-	395	6	34
HYOGO	-	1382	1	25
NARA	-	433	2	10
WAKAYAMA	-	259	2	4
TOTTORI	-	111	1	8
SHIMANE	-	618	-	5
OKAYAMA	4	429	3	28
HOSHIMA	-	156	-	10
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	-	8
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	-	10
KAGAWA	-	95	-	7
EHIME	-	152	6	35
KOCHI	1	7	-	14
FUKUOKA	-	697	9	79
SAGA	-	118	-	10
NAGASAKI	-	157	-	7
KUMAMOTO	-	5	1	23
OITA	-	411	1	49
MIYAZAKI	-	70	1	81
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18,622</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,121</b>
RATE				
Current	0.6	44.5	7.9	2.7
Previous	0.5		6.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUPPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	22	-	33
AOMORI	1	13	1	13
IWATE	-	5	-	9
MIYAGI	2	14	-	8
AKITA	-	8	-	23
YAMAGATA	-	7	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	-	22	-	8
IBARAKI	2	53	-	9
TOCHIGI	-	25	-	7
GUMMA	1	43	-	14
SAITAMA	1	30	-	37
CHIBA	3	43	-	2
TOKYO	3	41	-	9
KANAGAWA	-	24	2	7
NIIGATA	-	11	2	11
TOYAMA	-	8	1	29
ISHIKAWA	-	10	-	5
FUKUI	-	2	-	9
YAMANASHI	1	12	-	9
NAGANO	1	27	-	15
GIFU	3	18	1	9
SHIZUOKA	2	28	-	13
AICHI	3	41	-	17
MIE	1	15	-	5
SHIGA	-	7	1	8
KYOTO	-	13	-	6
OSAKA	2	27	1	9
HYOGO	1	15	-	10
NARA	-	13	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	9	-	1
TOTTORI	-	10	2	8
SHIMANE	-	14	-	6
OKAYAMA	-	21	-	9
HIROSHIMA	1	17	1	13
YAMAGUCHI	1	22	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	14	-	8
KAGAWA	-	16	-	3
EHIME	1	26	-	5
KOCHI	-	20	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	47	2	21
SAGA	-	12	-	4
NAGASAKI	1	12	-	5
KUMAMOTO	-	25	2	17
OITA	-	18	-	3
MIYAZAKI	-	32	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	25	-	5
TOTAL	34	937	17	470
RATE				
Current	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1
Previous	3.2		1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 8 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	3	-	-
GUMMA	-	9	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	7	-	-
TOKYO	-	3	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	4	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	31	-	1
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	0.1		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 8 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	6	200	4982
AOMORI	-	6	37	2740
IBATE	-	8	92	3861
MIYAGI	-	12	138	2528
AKITA	-	9	255	4623
YAMAGATA	-	4	18	1551
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	31	1236
IBARAKI	1	2	31	2205
TOCHIGI	-	9	17	1331
GUMIA	-	33	19	4966
SAITAMA	-	2	49	2959
CHIBA	-	-	63	1850
TOKYO	2	22	182	3805
KANAGAWA	1	3	102	3587
NIIGATA	-	-	26	824
TOYAMA	-	-	40	1013
ISHIKAWA	-	1	14	656
FUKUI	-	2	6	733
YAMANASHI	-	6	24	664
NAGANO	-	3	65	1008
GIFU	1	8	128	1037
SHIZUOKA	-	13	37	1808
AICHI	1	20	529	6393
MIE	-	7	22	987
SHIGA	-	3	109	596
KYOTO	2	11	40	812
OSAKA	-	7	2082	5665
HYOGO	-	5	128	5666
NARA	-	4	32	545
WAKAYAMA	-	3	63	1283
TOTTORI	-	3	20	316
SHIMANE	-	2	3	282
OKAYAMA	-	9	75	1532
HIROSHIMA	-	-	65	2848
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	15	404
TOKUSHIMA	3	11	71	1287
KAGAWA	-	3	-	1106
EHIME	1	4	25	969
KOCHI	-	2	3	357
FUKUOKA	-	25	332	4305
SAGA	-	2	39	589
NAGASAKI	-	6	24	1990
KUMAMOTO	-	9	23	950
OITA	-	8	11	1019
MIYAZAKI	-	11	43	819
KAGOSHIMA	-	4	8	1244
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>5336</b>	<b>91931</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	0.8	0.8	344.0	219.5
Previous	0.6		249.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	9	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	5	5
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	7	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	12	193	1	5
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	2
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	15	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	35	-	2
SAGA	-	3	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	6
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	8
TOTAL	13	250	2	50
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.5	-	0.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMBINABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	8 July 1950	2 July 1949	3 July 1948	for First 27 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	144	192	162	6623	8615	9287
Dysentery	2041	458	516	11040	3128	3071
Typhoid Fever	151	165	231	2328	2599	3700
Paratyphoid Fever	65	70	68	737	996	1249
Smallpox	-	1	-	3	115	15
Typhus Fever	31	1	4	920	86	397
Malaria	37	190	209	482	1760	2298
Japanese "B"	-	3	-	2	6	4
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	111	70	69	3213	2632	1533
Epidemic Meningitis	11	27	27	581	809	1210
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1548	5460	1416	41714	132864	39607
Whooping Cough	3537	3866	1703	73330	51050	24393
Tuberculosis	11157	9791	7636	236338	235973	189935
Pneumonia	1546	2109	1109	103266	93629	86987
Influenza	10	24	42	18622	1701	2320
Poliomyelitis	122	99	25	1121	962	251
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	34	62	37	937	1046	940
Puerperal Infection	17	17	13	470	514	549
Rabies	-	2	-	31	27	21
Anthrax	-	-	-	1	3	2
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leprosy	12	27	18	325	443	387
Trachoma	5336	7522	5659	91931	103881	87807
Infectious Diarrhea	3	6	19	52	461	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	2	-	4	3
Tsutsugamushi disease	5	NA	NA	5	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	13	NA	NA	250	NA	NA
Filariasis	2	NA	NA	50	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	3	14	11	616	890	872
Dysentery	430	135	100	2141	838	669
Typhoid Fever	20	18	20	297	317	438
Paratyphoid Fever	3	2	2	40	36	62
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	11	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	52	5	27
Malaria	3	-	1	26	26	17
Japanese "B"	-	2	-	2	3	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	2	2	16	38	20
Epidemic Meningitis	3	9	8	159	228	305
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	8 July 1950	2 July 1949	3 July 1948	for First 27 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	9.3	12.4	10.6	15.8	20.6	22.4
Dysentery	131.6	29.5	33.6	26.4	7.5	7.4
Typhoid Fever	9.7	10.6	15.1	5.6	6.2	8.9
Paratyphoid Fever	4.2	4.5	4.4	1.8	2.4	3.0
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	2.0	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.0
Malaria	2.4	12.3	13.6	1.2	4.2	5.5
Japanese "B"	-	0.2	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7.2	4.5	4.5	7.7	6.3	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	99.8	352.0	92.3	99.6	317.3	95.6
Whooping Cough	228.1	249.3	111.0	175.1	121.9	58.9
Tuberculosis	719.4	631.3	497.8	564.4	563.5	458.6
Pneumonia	99.7	136.0	72.3	246.6	223.6	210.0
Influenza	0.6	1.5	2.7	44.5	4.1	5.6
Poliomyelitis	7.9	6.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.6
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.2	4.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3
Puerperal infection	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3
Rabies	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.00
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
Trachoma	344.0	485.0	368.9	219.5	248.1	212.0
Infectious Diarrhea	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Disease	0.3	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.8	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.1
Dysentery	27.7	8.7	6.5	5.1	2.0	1.6
Typhoid Fever	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1
Paratyphoid Fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B"	-	0.1	-	0.00	0.0	0.00
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	87	3709	261	5530
AOMORI	25	793	25	927
IWATE	27	*664	10	453
MIYAGI	28	1008	33	1063
AKITA	27	704	13	390
YAMAGATA	34	978	30	653
FUKUSHIMA	25	974	52	1160
IBARAKI	12	836	15	655
TOCHIGI	32	1050	33	1058
GUMMA	28	993	48	953
SAITAMA	40	1253	58	1252
CHIBA	47	1265	71	1215
TOKYO	141	3823	291	7795
KANAGAWA	210	4415	518	10007
NIIGATA	65	1200	61	632
TOYAMA	44	871	67	1088
ISHIKAWA	45	690	55	920
FUKUI	28	625	31	825
YAMANASHI	22	384	22	294
NAGANO	38	1046	43	1025
GIFU	22	*709	79	1578
SHIZUOKA	37	1512	53	1801
AICHI	105	2705	171	3334
MIE	53	1106	65	941
SHIGA	18	547	23	730
KYOTO	61	1974	95	2613
OSAKA	167	5113	131	3314
HYOGO	130	3240	115	3417
NARA	17	566	31	935
WAKAYAMA	39	1065	58	1429
TOTTORI	27	592	41	*650
SHIMANE	6	296	7	291
OKAYAMA	43	1300	44	1537
HIROSHIMA	93	2064	141	4309
YAMAGUCHI	46	2039	108	3391
TOKUSHIMA	6	429	32	308
KAGAWA	8	596	9	538
EHIME	51	818	24	715
KOCHI	22	621	16	695
FUKUOKA	462	6857	711	11339
SAGA	72	971	53	1171
NAGASAKI	98	2851	87	2267
KUMAMOTO	62	1106	59	1271
OITA	17	851	37	1078
MIYAZAKI	9	685	12	832
KAGOSHIMA	50	756	68	1233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>*68,650</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>*89,612</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	175.8	163.9	258.4	214.0
Previous	158.1		223.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	11	375	1	5
AOMORI	1	38	-	-
IWATE	1	19	-	1
MIYAGI	-	53	-	-
AKITA	-	17	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	28	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	56	1	2
IBARAKI	-	94	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	54	-	-
GUMMA	3	83	-	4
SAITAMA	4	83	-	2
CHIBA	2	116	-	1
TOKYO	22	714	-	25
KANAGAWA	49	952	-	22
NIIGATA	2	41	-	3
TOYAMA	2	95	-	2
ISHIKAWA	7	104	2	13
FUKUI	4	51	-	3
YAMANASHI	6	34	-	1
NAGANO	1	36	-	1
GIFU	12	253	-	2
SHIZUOKA	7	127	-	5
AICHI	9	248	-	7
MIE	5	108	1	5
SHIGA	2	164	-	4
KYOTO	9	537	-	38
OSAKA	33	702	-	30
HYOGO	17	429	-	22
NARA	6	199	-	2
WAKAYAMA	6	165	-	7
TOTTORI	7	57	-	2
SHIMANE	-	21	-	-
OKAYAMA	10	247	-	3
HIROSHIMA	22	412	-	15
YAMAGUCHI	7	167	1	12
TOKUSHIMA	-	22	-	3
KAGAWA	-	53	-	3
EHIME	2	62	-	3
KOCHI	-	71	-	2
FUKUOKA	40	852	-	15
SAGA	2	51	-	1
NAGASAKI	3	179	1	6
KUMAMOTO	-	46	-	-
OITA	2	78	-	3
MIYAZAKI	2	24	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	55	-	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>8,372</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	20.9	20.0	0.5	0.7
Previous	19.0		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES  
OF VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR COMP ARABLE PERIODS  
1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR THE FIRST 27 WEEKS		
	1950 8 July	1949 2 July	1948 3 July	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2726	3854	4122	68650	106702	122240
GONORRHEA	4007	3698	4217	89612	95719	130635
CHANCRID	324	385	521	8372	13040	22773
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	8	15	13	279	375	411
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	175.8	248.5	268.7	163.9	254.8	295.2
GONORRHEA	258.4	238.4	274.9	214.0	228.6	315.4
CHANCRID	20.9	24.8	34.0	20.0	31.1	55.0
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 15 JULY 1950

During the twenty-eighth week, ended 15 July 1950, there were 23,406 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 25,933 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for seven diseases (malaria, measles, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, leprosy, and trachoma) were lower this week than in either last week or the twenty-eighth week of last year, while totals for four other diseases (dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and poliomyelitis) were higher currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three weeks. This week's totals for twelve diseases fell between those reported for the other two periods. Cases of tsutsugamushi disease and schistosomiasis were higher and filariasis lower than in the preceding week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year.

The number of diphtheria cases (144) did not change from last week, but deaths (5) were slightly higher than previously (3). Cases were 25 percent fewer than in the twenty-eighth week of last year (191) and 17 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (174). Twenty prefectures had more cases this week than last week, nineteen fewer, and four stayed the same. The three remaining prefectures (Iwate, Chiba, and Fukui) have reported no cases for two to four weeks. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in seven instances to 13 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.3 and 15.6 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 1.4.

Dysentery continued to increase, with present cases (2,471) 21 percent higher than last week (2,041) and deaths (484) also higher than previously (430). Current cases were almost four times those recorded for the comparable weeks of last year (640) and 1948 (650). (See attached chart). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, twelve decreases, and the remaining two stayed the same. The largest numeric change occurred in Saitama Prefecture where cases increased from 168 to 234. About three cases out of every eight this week were in the four prefectures of Tokyo-to (295), Saitama (234), Gunma (196), and Aichi (189). Cases ranged from 3 to 143 in the remaining 42 prefectures. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 2,461 of the present cases and all 484 deaths. The 10 remaining cases were designated as amebic dysentery. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 159.3 and 31.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 31.2 and 6.0.

There were 164 cases of typhoid fever reported this week, 9 percent more than last week (151). Deaths (19) decreased slightly from the preceding week (20). The present case figure was 11 percent greater than in the same period of last year (148) but 37 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (259). (See attached chart). Prefectural changes from last week were equally divided between increases (17) and decreases (17). Cases stayed the same in nine prefectures, while there have been no cases for seven weeks in Saga, none for six weeks in Tottori, and none for two in Kagoshima. This week's case figures ranged from zero in nine prefectures to 15 and 14 respectively in Tokyo-to and Hyogo. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.6 and 5.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases were 28 percent higher this week (83) than last week (65). The number of deaths (3), however, did not change. Present cases were about 40 percent above those (59) recorded for the same week of last year but 33 percent below the total (124) for the corresponding 1948 period. There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 13, and no change in 3, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 13. Tokyo-to and Hyogo had 15 and 14 cases respectively this week, together accounting for about a third of the total, and 22 additional prefectures had from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.4 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

One case of smallpox was reported this week, the first to be reported since the first week in April. There have been no deaths reported yet this year. There

were four cases last year at this time and none in the same period of 1948. Tottori Prefecture reported this week's case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were no cases of typhus fever reported this week, whereas there were 31 cases last week. No deaths have been reported for five weeks. There were also no cases during the twenty-eighth week of last year, but one was recorded for the same period of 1948. The cumulative case and death rates as of 15 July 1950 were 2.1 and 0.1 respectively.

The number of malaria cases decreased from 37 last week to 34 currently and deaths from 3 to 1. Present cases were about a sixth of those (211) recorded for the same period of last year and a fifth of the number (171) in the comparable 1948 week. More than half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Changes from last week included eleven prefectures with decreases and eight with increases, while cases stayed the same in the remaining two. About two-thirds of this week's cases occurred in Shiga Prefecture (23), while there was one case in each of eleven additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 1.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Two cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and one death were reported this week compared with no cases or deaths in the two preceding weeks. There were also two cases in the twenty-eighth weeks of both last year and 1948. Both cases and the one death this week were in Kagawa Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were also 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases (98) decreased 12 percent from last week (111), and deaths decreased from 3 to 1. Present cases numbered about the same as in the twenty-eighth week of last year (96) but approximately 30 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (75). There were the same number of prefectures reporting decreases (16) as increases (16). Of the 14 prefectures that did not change, there were 11 that have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to and Osaka Prefecture reported 15 cases each this week and together accounted for about 30 percent of the total. Twenty-six additional prefectures had from one to seven cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.3 and 7.5 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 14 cases of epidemic meningitis and 2 deaths this week compared with 11 cases and 3 deaths last week. More than twice as many cases were recorded for the twenty-eighth week of last year (31), and there were 17 in the same week of 1948. Approximately two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Increases over last week occurred in eight prefectures, decreases in five, and no change in two. Present cases were distributed among ten prefectures having from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.4.

Measles cases decreased 13 percent, from 1,548 last week to 1,341 currently. They were 71 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (4,599) and 5 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (1,409). Cases decreased from last week in 27 prefectures, increased in 17, and stayed the same in the remaining two. The largest numeric change this week was an increase in Kagawa Prefecture, from 8 to 71 cases, while the most notable decreases were in Fukui (96 to 42) and Fukuoka (108 to 57). Iifu Prefecture reported 141 cases this week, about 10 percent of the total, 43 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 84, and the other two (Toyama and Oita) reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 86.5 and 99.1 respectively.

There were 3,676 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 3,537 last week, an increase of 4 percent. The present number was 17 percent less than (4,443) recorded for the same week of last year but two and a third times the figure (1,575) for the comparable 1948 period. There were increases over last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 19, and no change in the other 4. The most outstanding numeric decrease occurred in Hyogo Prefecture, from 211 cases to 114, and there was a somewhat lesser decrease in Nagasaki Prefecture, from 104 to 24. Saitama Prefecture had the most outstanding numeric increase, from 116 cases to 208, and four

other prefectures (Niigata, Kyoto, Hiroshima, and Kagawa) had from 77 to 67 more cases this week than previously. Tokyo-to (277 cases) and neighboring Saitama (208) together accounted for over an eighth of all cases this week, and the other 44 prefectures had cases ranging from 9 to 157. The current and cumulative case rates were 237.0 and 177.3 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases reported this week (9,864) was 12 percent less than last week (11,157). It was 9 percent less than in the same week of last year (10,868) but 19 percent greater than in the corresponding 1948 period (8,300). Cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures and increased in 18. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 41 to 967. Eighty-seven percent (8,593) of all tuberculosis cases this week were listed as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 636.0 and 566.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (1,316) decreased 15 percent from last week (1,546). They were about 35 percent fewer than in the twenty-eighth week of last year (2,008) but 35 percent above the total for the same period of 1948 (976). The majority (29) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, while a third (15) had more and the remaining one did not change. Present case figures ranged from 3 in Tottori Prefecture to 97 in Saitama Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 84.9 and 240.8 respectively.

Six cases of influenza were reported this week compared with ten cases last week. During the twenty-eighth weeks of last year and 1948 they numbered 42 and 20 respectively. More than three-fourths (36) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while changes from last week were equally divided between prefectures with decreases (5) and those with increases (5). Five prefectures reported one or two cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 42.9 respectively.

There were 130 poliomyelitis cases reported this week compared with 122 last week. Last year at this time there were 119 cases and in the same week of the previous year 38. Cases increased over last week in 19 prefectures, decreased in 12, and stayed the same in 6. The remaining 9 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Tokyo-to currently reported 30 cases, or 23 percent of the total, and 33 additional prefectures from 1 to 12 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.4 and 2.9 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases did not change from last week (34). There were 50 cases recorded for the twenty-eighth week of last year and 46 for the corresponding 1948 period. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in 17 prefectures, while prefectural changes from last week included the same number of prefectures with increases as with decreases (11). In the remaining seven prefectures the figures stayed the same. This week's cases were distributed among about half (22) of the prefectures, from one to four in each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 2.2.

Puerperal infection cases decreased from 17 last week to 10 currently. There were 8 and 16 cases respectively during the twenty-eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the majority (27) of the prefectures. Decreases from last week occurred in ten prefectures, increases in seven, and no change in two. Ten prefectures accounted for the ten cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.1 respectively.

No rabies cases were reported this week nor were there any in the preceding week. Last year at this time there was one case, and in the corresponding 1948 period there were two. The cumulative case rate as of 15 July 1950 was 0.1.

One case of anthrax was reported this week, the second to have been reported this year. There were no cases last week, one in the twenty-eighth week of last year, and none in the comparable 1948 period. This week's case occurred in Gunma Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

The number of leprosy cases decreased from last week to 8 currently. During the twenty-eighth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 18 and 23 cases respectively.

About three-fourths (34) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Seven had decreases from last week, four increases, and one stayed the same. Five prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.8 respectively.

Trachoma cases (3,964) decreased 26 percent from last week (5,336). They were 34 percent fewer than those (6,042) recorded for the same week of last year but slightly more than in the comparable 1948 period (3,866). Decreases from last week occurred in 27 prefectures and increases in 19. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 2 to 726. The current and cumulative case rates were 255.6 and 220.8 respectively.

There were 5 cases of infectious diarrhea this week compared with 3 last week and 9 and 15 respectively in the twenty-eighth weeks of last year and 1948. Four of this week's cases were in Okayama Prefecture and the remaining one in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

Eight cases of tsutsugamushi disease were reported this week. Last week there were five cases. Data prior to 1950 are not available. All thirteen cases reported so far have occurred in Niigata Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases (32) increased considerably over last week (13). The number in Yamanashi Prefecture (12) did not change from the preceding week but cases in Hiroshima increased from one to seven, and those in Saga from none to thirteen currently. These prefectures together with Fukuoka, are the four that have accounted for nearly all the cases this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 0.6 respectively.

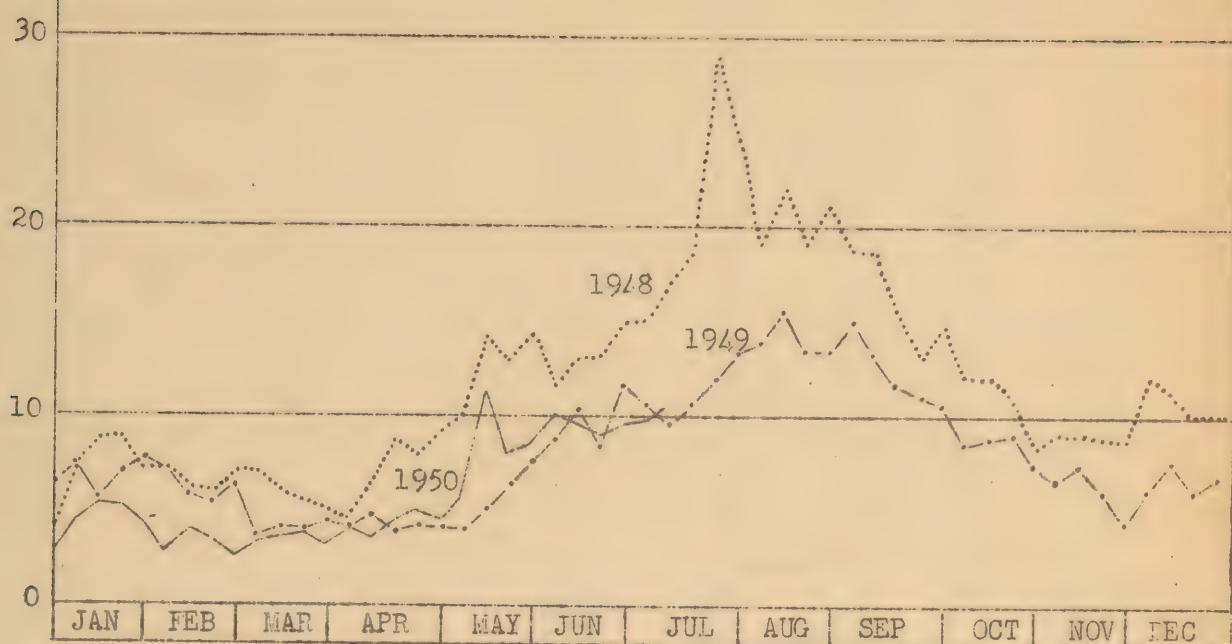
No cases of filariasis were reported this week whereas there were two cases last week. The cumulative case rate as of 15 July 1950 was 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,167 cases this week compared with 7,065 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,338 and 70,988 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,556 and 93,168; chancroid cases, 266 and 8,638; and lymphogranuloma venereum cases, 7 and 286. Totals for all diseases were lower this week than last week and were also lower than in the same week of last year. Last week there were 2,726 syphilis cases, 4,007 gonorrhea cases, 324 chancroid cases, and 8 lymphogranuloma venereum cases. During the twenty-eighth week of last year syphilis cases numbered 3,745, gonorrhea 3,815, chancroid 399, and lymphogranuloma venereum 13. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 15 July 1950 were: syphilis, 150.7 and 163.5 respectively; gonorrhea, 229.3 and 214.5; chancroid, 17.2 and 19.9; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.7.

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

PER 100,000 POPULATION

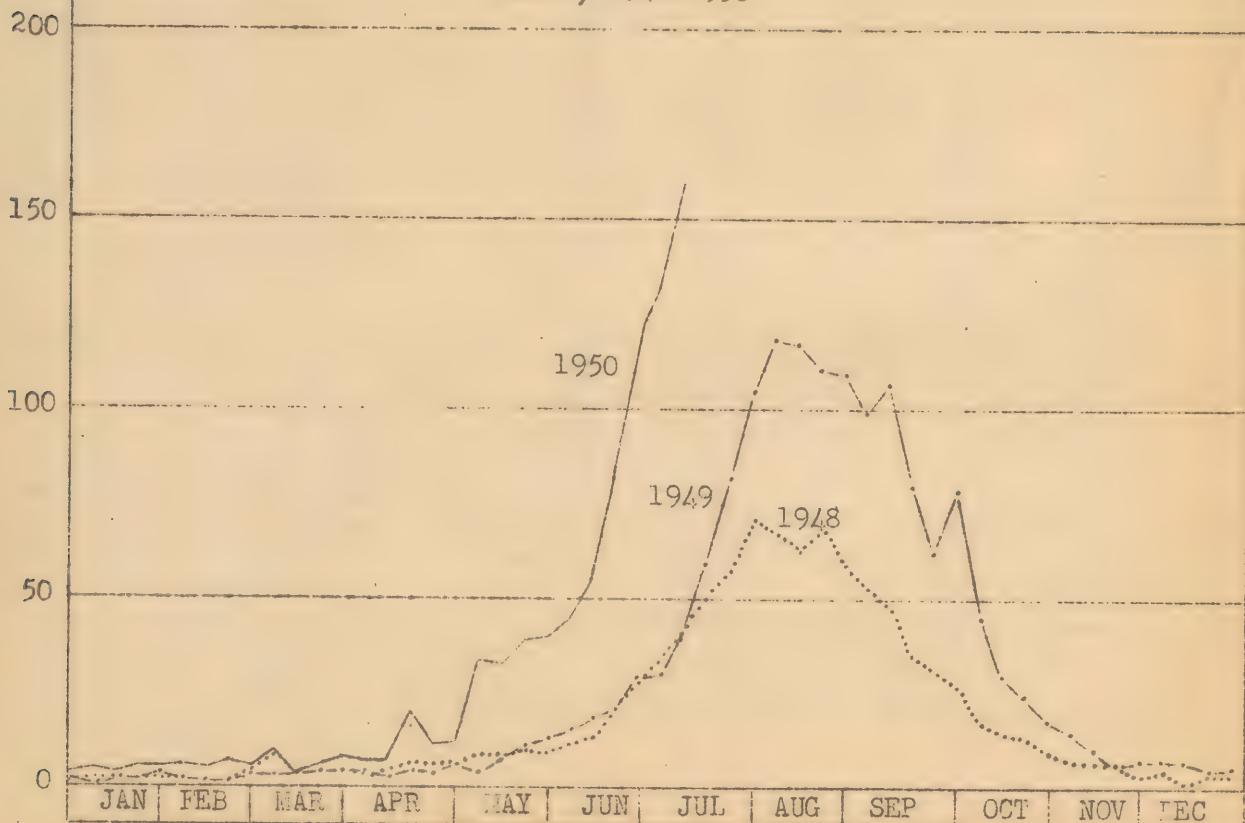
JAPAN, 1948-1950



DISENTERY CASE RATES

PER 100,000 POPULATION

JAPAN, 1948-1950





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN WEEK ENDED 15 JULY 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	441	40	34	2	300	24
AOMORI	3	-	164	24	20	3	49	13
IWATE	-	-	170	20	27	4	144	27
MIYAGI	1	-	162	6	15	5	148	25
AKITA	6	1	221	11	14	3	99	31
YAMAGATA	-	-	79	6	17	1	178	31
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	166	17	60	13	376	80
IBARAKI	1	-	89	2	88	12	408	144
TOCHIGI	2	-	117	13	48	15	247	80
GUMMA	1	-	64	4	196	44	1076	171
SAITAMA	7	-	180	12	234	72	982	285
CHIBA	-	-	71	10	55	25	567	142
TOKYO	13	-	422	38	295	37	2267	319
KANAGAWA	2	-	157	15	143	15	772	79
NIIGATA	8	1	255	13	134	13	1131	127
TOYAMA	2	-	86	7	57	4	154	28
ISHIKAWA	2	-	139	15	44	1	266	21
FUKUI	-	-	53	4	10	5	35	9
YAMANASHI	-	-	26	3	12	2	92	13
NAGANO	-	-	109	7	32	5	116	19
GIFU	1	-	54	10	71	15	210	61
SHIZUOKA	2	-	109	9	100	17	577	107
AICHI	2	-	178	11	189	41	730	173
MIE	4	-	97	9	50	9	192	46
SHIGA	1	-	38	2	4	1	22	1
KYOTO	3	-	*112	13	29	6	169	31
OSAKA	6	-	262	37	55	6	279	35
HYOGO	5	-	248	24	38	10	193	50
NARA	1	-	55	5	5	1	18	1
WAKAYAMA	1	-	38	2	7	3	39	14
TOTTORI	1	-	28	4	6	3	24	10
SHIMANE	3	-	132	7	14	3	42	12
OKAYAMA	1	-	73	6	11	4	65	26
HIROSHIMA	5	1	*187	13	40	10	162	43
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	182	13	15	3	54	15
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	75	12	6	6	29	12
KAGAWA	1	-	39	2	25	8	79	29
EHIME	5	-	90	12	33	7	127	38
KOCHI	1	-	48	10	15	2	61	13
FUKUOKA	11	-	509	45	47	10	319	61
SAGA	-	-	116	10	8	-	33	3
NAGASAKI	2	1	256	12	3	1	60	4
KUMAMOTO	7	-	113	8	85	12	298	73
OITA	6	-	144	24	14	8	48	23
MIYAZAKI	6	1	230	25	37	8	156	28
KAGOSHIMA	4	1	183	29	29	9	118	48
TOTAL	144	5	*6,767	621	2,471	484	13,511	2,625
RATE								
Current	9.3	0.3	15.6	1.4	159.3	31.2	31.1	6.0
Previous	9.3	0.2			131.6	27.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 15 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	78	11	5	-	43	7
AOMORI	3	-	46	2	-	-	14	1
IWATE	1	-	27	2	-	-	13	1
MIYAGI	8	1	82	10	4	-	44	1
AKITA	1	-	14	6	-	-	6	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	27	3	3	-	13	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	54	4	1	-	11	1
IBARAKI	1	-	38	5	-	-	8	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	24	4	1	-	7	-
GUMMA	2	-	43	3	5	1	31	2
SAITAMA	10	2	129	17	3	-	31	4
CHIBA	3	1	68	9	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	15	1	383	47	15	-	178	3
KANAGAWA	7	-	130	11	-	-	27	-
NIIGATA	9	-	97	10	1	-	29	-
TOYAMA	3	1	25	3	2	-	19	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	17	8	1	-	4	1
FUKUI	10	-	29	-	1	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	1	1	-	6	-
NAGANO	4	-	36	6	-	-	3	1
GIFU	6	2	71	9	4	-	22	1
SHIZUOKA	3	-	74	5	4	-	27	-
AICHI	5	1	98	13	3	-	24	-
MIE	4	-	79	16	-	-	4	1
SHIGA	1	-	24	3	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	5	2	82	11	-	-	7	-
OSAKA	10	3	113	16	14	1	42	2
HYOGO	14	2	108	11	3	1	16	1
NARA	4	-	50	5	1	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	24	5	2	-	17	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	2	-	36	5	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	43	9	-	-	4	-
HIFOSHIMA	7	-	95	12	6	-	41	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	3	-	-	6	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	1	34	8	1	-	27	3
KAGAWA	2	-	4	1	1	-	11	1
EHIME	4	-	15	3	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	3	-	46	8	-	-	9	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	42	2	-	-	26	1
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	22	4	-	-	11	-
OITA	1	-	7	2	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	13	1	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	10.6	1.2	5.7	0.7	5.4	0.2	1.9	0.1
Previous	9.7	1.3			4.2	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	*115	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YANAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*926</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	2.1	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	32	2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	23	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	15	5	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Previous	2.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	147	1	2	-	52	19
AOMORI	4	-	34	-	1	-	17	3
IWATE	-	-	29	1	-	-	9	4
MIYAGI	2	-	39	-	1	-	41	11
AKITA	4	-	38	-	-	-	8	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	-	-	32	7
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	27	-	-	-	19	7
IBARAKI	4	-	108	-	-	-	13	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	10	-	-	-	9	1
GUMMA	-	-	82	-	-	-	6	-
SAITAMA	1	-	168	1	-	-	12	4
CHIBA	3	-	39	-	-	-	13	4
TOKYO	15	1	645	3	3	-	106	22
KANAGAWA	2	-	168	-	1	-	27	8
NIIGATA	1	-	25	-	1	-	10	1
TOYAMA	1	-	32	-	-	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	1	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	46	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	67	-	-	-	5	2
NAGANO	5	-	192	1	-	-	11	1
GIFU	3	-	81	-	-	-	5	2
SHIZUOKA	1	-	65	1	1	-	11	3
AICHI	3	-	201	4	-	-	11	6
MIE	1	-	57	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	7	-	101	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	3	-	160	-	1	-	15	6
OSAKA	15	-	*312	1	2	2	35	9
HYOGO	5	-	78	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	3	2
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	46	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	53	1	-	-	12	7
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	3
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	2	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	1
KOCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	42	1	-	-	22	5
SAGA	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	13	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	5	-	-	-	7	4
OITA	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	6	-	1	-	4	1
TOTAL	98	1	*3,273	17	14	2	595	161
RATE								
Current	6.3	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4
Previous	7.2	0.2			0.7	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	84	1337	116	1607
AOMORI	10	471	60	769
IWATE	39	835	31	1156
MIYAGI	26	460	46	829
AKITA	9	522	23	791
YAMAGATA	50	257	9	344
FUKUSHIMA	27	1087	56	1760
IBARAKI	16	337	111	2830
TOCHIGI	49	1251	34	793
GUMMA	18	1824	52	1458
SAITAMA	62	3941	208	4039
CHIBA	3	449	69	1198
TOKYO	70	1979	277	5914
KANAGAWA	29	1077	141	3098
NIIGATA	22	585	137	1827
TOYAMA	-	169	138	3431
ISHIKAWA	2	61	36	926
FUKUI	42	868	34	806
YAMANASHI	8	263	41	905
NAGANO	58	1980	131	2004
GIFU	141	2239	68	856
SHIZUOKA	39	1813	122	3294
AICHI	36	3596	53	1891
MIE	15	322	78	1873
SHIGA	12	217	83	1378
KYOTO	3	74	123	1761
OSAKA	11	247	112	2605
HYOGO	30	783	114	2703
NARA	1	65	16	314
WAKAYAMA	3	121	49	1458
TOTTORI	15	35	44	*512
SHIMANE	2	20	66	797
OKAYAMA	48	1355	40	928
HIROSHIMA	45	1800	157	2394
YAMAGUCHI	2	91	15	707
TOKUSHIMA	36	1618	40	1070
KAGAWA	71	2323	74	1062
EHIME	39	1986	94	1914
KOCHI	42	1280	40	867
FUKUOKA	57	1042	171	3738
SAGA	31	250	76	938
NAGASAKI	6	561	24	1594
KUMAMOTO	5	330	132	2366
OITA	-	58	34	1056
MIYAZAKI	16	349	87	1596
KAGOSHIMA	11	727	14	848
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>43,055</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>*77,005</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	86.5	99.1	237.0	177.3
Previous	99.8		228.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	914	20,344	86	5,671
YOMORI	162	4,440	27	1,858
IWATE	191	5,339	48	2,586
MIYAGI	180	5,173	15	2,287
AKITA	166	3,835	36	1,738
YAMAGATA	170	3,380	19	1,562
FUKUSHIMA	173	4,307	28	2,909
IBARAKI	115	3,132	17	2,671
TOCHIGI	130	2,135	45	2,305
GUMMA	166	3,832	25	3,950
SAITAMA	318	6,998	97	7,015
CHIBA	159	4,531	10	1,541
TOKYO	967	27,216	37	4,023
KANAGAWA	345	7,716	37	2,827
NIIGATA	161	4,731	47	3,154
TOYAMA	145	4,765	29	3,603
ISHIKAWA	141	3,746	11	1,176
FUKUI	111	2,671	16	1,365
YAMANASHI	53	1,359	6	1,028
NAGANO	247	5,928	42	4,513
GIFU	207	4,108	28	2,223
SHIZUOKA	152	4,684	27	2,510
AICHI	425	12,080	49	4,563
MIE	128	4,317	17	1,820
SHIGA	87	2,267	21	1,427
KYOTO	363	6,725	22	1,246
OSAKA	568	12,980	25	1,921
HYOGO	427	9,425	36	2,253
NARA	95	1,209	9	572
NAKAYAMA	79	2,263	9	986
TOTTORI	53	1,798	3	*666
SHIMANE	122	2,565	18	1,069
OKAYAMA	111	5,023	26	2,517
HIROSHIMA	380	6,849	57	2,825
YAMAGUCHI	134	4,040	5	1,040
TOKUSHIMA	62	1,501	11	1,130
KA GAWA	127	2,175	26	1,669
EHIME	162	3,513	32	2,968
KOCHI	89	1,677	29	965
FUKUOKA	452	10,926	35	3,290
SAGA	184	2,933	43	1,221
NAGASAKI	113	4,036	16	1,540
KUMAMOTO	128	3,633	31	2,347
OITA	41	*3,011	12	1,134
MIYAZAKI	97	3,432	25	1,644
KAGOSHIMA	64	3,453	26	1,255
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>*246,201</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>*104,583</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
CURRENT	636.0	566.9	84.9	240.8
PREVIOUS	719.4		99.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	822	3	60
AOMORI	-	-	1	12
IWATE	-	-	-	10
MIYAGI	-	6	2	54
AKITA	-	1,149	-	6
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	13
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	36
IBARAKI	-	1,160	3	24
TOCHIGI	-	27	2	7
GUMMA	-	398	7	43
SAITAMA	-	283	12	41
CHIBA	-	213	2	9
TOKYO	-	359	30	187
KANAGAWA	-	287	5	38
NIIGATA	1	780	5	17
TOYAMA	-	195	2	17
ISHIKAWA	1	97	1	13
FUKUI	-	567	-	9
YAMANASHI	-	263	2	15
NAGANO	-	173	2	31
GIFU	2	2,370	1	7
SHIZUOKA	-	463	5	50
AICHI	-	1,301	2	28
MIIE	-	633	4	29
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	-	1,122	2	9
OSAKA	-	395	6	40
HYOGO	-	1,382	-	25
NARA	-	433	2	12
WAKAYAMA	-	259	1	5
TOTTORI	-	111	-	8
SHIMANE	-	618	-	5
OKAYAMA	-	429	1	29
HIROSHIMA	-	156	-	10
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	5	13
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	1	11
KAGAWA	-	95	-	7
EHIME	-	152	4	39
KOCHI	-	7	-	14
FUKUOKA	-	697	4	83
SAGA	-	118	-	10
NAGASAKI	1	158	-	7
KUMAMOTO	-	5	3	26
OITA	1	412	2	51
MIYAZAKI	-	70	3	84
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	7
TOTAL	6	18,628	130	1,251
RATE				
CURRENT	0.4	42.9	8.4	2.9
PREVIOUS	0.6		7.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION		Cumulative Cases
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	
HOKKAIDO	1	23	1	34	
AOMORI	3	16	1	14	
IWATE	-	5	1	10	
MIYAGI	1	15	-	8	
AKITA	1	9	-	23	
YAMAGATA	-	7	-	9	
FUKUSHIMA	-	22	-	8	
IBARAKI	1	54	1	10	
TOCHIGI	-	25	-	7	
GUMMA	2	45	-	14	
SAITAMA	-	30	-	37	
CHIBA	3	46	-	2	
TOKYO	2	43	-	9	
KANAGAWA	1	25	-	7	
NIIGATA	-	11	-	11	
TOYAMA	-	8	-	29	
ISHIKAWA	-	10	-	5	
FUKUI	-	2	-	9	
YAMANASHI	1	13	1	10	
NAGANO	1	28	-	15	
GIFU	-	18	-	9	
SHIZUOKA	-	28	-	13	
AICHI	3	44	-	17	
MIE	-	15	-	5	
SHIGA	-	7	1	9	
KYOTO	-	13	1	7	
OSAKA	2	29	-	9	
HYOGO	-	15	1	11	
NARA	-	13	-	2	
WAKAYAMA	-	9	-	1	
TOTTORI	-	10	1	9	
SHIMANE	-	14	-	6	
OKAYAMA	-	21	-	9	
HIROSHIMA	-	17	-	13	
YAMAGUCHI	1	23	-	3	
TOKUSHIMA	1	15	-	8	
KAGAWA	4	20	-	3	
EHIME	1	27	-	5	
KOCHI	-	20	-	3	
FUKUOKA	1	48	-	21	
SAGA	1	13	-	4	
NAGASAKI	-	12	-	5	
KUMAMOTO	1	26	-	17	
OITA	1	19	-	3	
MIYAZAKI	1	33	-	11	
KAGOSHIMA	-	25	1	6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>480</b>	
<b>RATE</b>					
Current	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.1	
Previous	2.2		1.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	3	-	-
GUMMA	-	9	1	1
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	7	-	-
TOKYO	-	3	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	4	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	31	1	2
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.1	0.00
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	6	370	5352
AOMORI	-	6	104	2844
IWATE	-	8	75	3936
MIYAGI	-	12	94	2622
AKITA	-	9	172	4795
YAMAGATA	-	4	7	1558
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	111	1347
IBARAKI	-	2	43	2248
TOCHIGI	-	9	726	2057
GUMMA	2	35	79	5045
SAITAMA	-	2	78	3037
CHIBA	-	-	49	1899
TOKYO	-	22	93	3898
KANAGAWA	-	3	246	3833
NIIGATA	-	-	152	976
TOYAMA	-	-	32	1045
ISHIKAWA	-	1	17	673
FUKUI	-	2	20	753
YAMANASHI	-	6	13	677
NAGANO	-	3	133	1141
GIFU	-	8	45	1082
SHIZUOKA	-	13	35	1843
AICHI	-	20	322	6715
MIE	-	7	26	1013
SHIGA	-	3	34	630
KYOTO	2	13	19	831
OSAKA	-	7	140	5805
HYOGO	1	6	104	5770
NARA	-	4	13	558
WAKAYAMA	-	3	11	1294
TOTTORI	-	3	9	325
SHIMANE	-	2	6	288
OKAYAMA	1	10	28	1560
HIROSHIMA	-	-	41	2889
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	69	473
TOKUSHIMA	-	11	41	1328
KAGAWA	-	3	72	1178
EHIME	-	4	20	989
KOCHI	-	2	70	427
FUKUOKA	2	27	148	4453
SAGA	-	2	16	605
NAGASAKI	-	6	10	2000
KUMAMOTO	-	9	38	988
OITA	-	8	2	1021
MIYAZAKI	-	11	13	832
KAGOSHIMA	-	4	18	1262
TOTAL	8	333	3,964	95,895
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.8	255.6	220.8
Previous	0.8		344.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 July 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	10	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	8	13
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	11	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	57	8	13
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0
Previous	0.2		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	12	205	-	5
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	2
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	7	22	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	35	-	2
SAGA	13	16	-	1
MAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	6
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
CURRENT	2.1	0.6	-	0.1
PREVIOUS	0.8		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	15 July 1950	9 July 1949	10 July 1948	for First 28 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	144	191	174	6767	8806	9461
Dysentery	2471	640	650	13511	3768	3721
Typhoid Fever	164	148	259	2492	2747	3959
Paratyphoid Fever	83	59	124	820	1055	1373
Smallpox	1	4	-	4	119	15
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	926	86	398
Malaria	34	211	171	516	1971	2469
Japanese "B"	2	2	2	4	8	6
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	98	96	75	3273	2728	1608
Epidemic Meningitis	14	31	17	595	840	1227
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1341	4599	1409	43055	137463	41016
Whooping Cough	3676	4443	1575	77005	55493	25968
Tuberculosis	9864	10868	8300	246201	246841	198235
Pneumonia	1316	2008	976	104583	95637	87963
Influenza	6	42	20	18628	1743	2340
Poliomyelitis	130	119	38	1251	1081	289
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	34	50	46	971	1096	986
Puerperal Infection	10	8	16	480	522	565
Rabies	-	1	2	31	28	23
Anthrax	1	1	-	2	4	2
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leprosy	8	18	23	333	461	410
Trachoma	3964	6042	3866	95895	109923	91673
Infectious Diarrhea	5	9	15	57	470	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	4	3
Tsutsugamushi Disease	8	NA	NA	13	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	32	NA	NA	282	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	50	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	5	21	12	621	911	884
Dysentery	484	183	180	2625	1021	849
Typhoid Fever	19	18	24	316	335	462
Paratyphoid Fever	3	2	1	43	38	63
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	11	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	52	5	28
Malaria	1	6	1	27	32	18
Japanese "B"	1	1	-	3	4	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	17	38	20
Epidemic Meningitis	2	6	8	161	234	313
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	15 July 1950	9 July 1949	10 July 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	9.3	12.3	11.3	15.6	20.3	22.0
Dysentery	159.3	41.3	42.4	31.1	8.7	8.7
Typhoid Fever	10.6	9.5	16.9	5.7	6.3	9.2
Paratyphoid Fever	5.4	3.8	8.1	1.9	2.4	3.2
Smallpox	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.9
Malaria	2.2	13.6	11.1	1.2	4.5	5.7
Japanese "B"	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Encephalitis						
Scarlet Fever	6.3	6.2	4.9	7.5	6.3	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	86.5	296.5	91.9	99.1	316.5	95.5
Whooping Cough	237.0	286.5	102.7	177.3	127.8	60.5
Tuberculosis	636.0	700.7	541.1	566.9	568.4	461.6
Pneumonia	84.9	129.5	63.6	240.8	220.2	204.8
Influenza	0.4	2.7	1.3	42.9	4.0	5.4
Poliomyelitis	8.4	7.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	0.7
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.3
Puerperal Infection	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Rabies	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	0.1	0.1	-	0.00	0.0	0.00
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0
Trachoma	255.6	389.6	252.0	220.8	253.1	213.5
Infectious Diarrhea	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Disease	0.5	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	2.1	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.1
Dysentery	31.2	11.8	11.7	6.0	2.4	2.0
Typhoid Fever	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.1
Paratyphoid Fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B"	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.00
Encephalitis						
Scarlet Fever	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	159	3868	268	5798
AOMORI	27	820	48	975
IWATE	23	687	13	466
MIYAGI	51	1059	51	1114
AKITA	27	731	16	406
YAMAGATA	30	1008	15	668
FUKUSHIMA	47	1021	64	1224
IBARAKI	21	857	33	688
TOCHIGI	48	1098	42	1100
GUMMA	40	1033	46	999
SAITAMA	46	1299	116	1368
CHIBA	18	1283	24	1239
TOKYO	123	3946	284	8079
KANAGAWA	111	4526	312	10319
NIIGATA	44	1244	37	669
TOYAMA	8	879	30	1118
ISHIKAWA	12	702	28	948
FUKUI	18	643	18	843
YAMANASHI	9	393	8	302
NAGANO	45	1091	49	1074
GIFU	91	800	64	1642
SHIZUOKA	43	1555	70	1871
AICHI	68	2773	112	3446
IE	31	1137	29	970
SHIGA	25	572	31	761
KYOTO	83	2057	117	2730
OSAKA	171	5284	138	3452
HYOGO	83	3323	98	3515
NARA	38	604	39	974
AKAYAMA	41	1106	60	1489
TOTTORI	18	610	23	673
SHIMANE	10	306	12	303
OKAYAMA	27	1327	29	1566
HIROSHIMA	76	2140	176	4485
ZAMAGUCHI	68	2107	128	3519
TOKUSHIMA	13	442	12	320
SAGA	11	607	4	542
SHIME	33	851	24	739
KOCHI	26	647	47	742
FUKUOKA	198	7055	491	11830
SAGA	72	1043	46	1217
NAGASAKI	47	2898	79	2346
KUMAMOTO	27	1133	25	1296
DITA	43	894	56	1134
IIYAZAKI	29	714	61	893
KAGOSHIMA	59	815	83	1316
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>70,988</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>93,168</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	150.7	163.5	229.3	214.5
Previous	175.8		258.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCRID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA		VENEREUM
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	
HOKKAIDO	12	387	-	-	5
AOMORI	2	40	-	-	-
IWATE	-	19	-	-	1
MIYAGI	2	55	-	-	-
AKITA	-	17	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	28	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	57	-	-	2
IBARAKI	5	99	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	58	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	85	-	-	4
SAITAMA	4	87	-	-	2
CHIBA	5	121	-	-	1
TOKYO	26	740	-	-	25
KANAGAWA	30	982	-	-	22
NIIGATA	3	44	-	-	3
TOYAMA	2	97	-	-	2
ISHIKAWA	1	105	-	-	13
FUKUI	-	51	-	-	3
YAMANASHI	1	35	-	-	1
NAGANO	1	37	-	-	1
GIFU	12	265	-	-	2
SHIZUOKA	2	129	-	-	5
AICHI	2	250	-	-	7
MIE	5	113	-	-	5
SHIGA	2	166	-	-	4
KYOTO	24	561	2	-	40
OSAKA	28	730	-	-	30
HYOGO	8	437	-	-	22
NARA	9	208	-	-	2
WAKAYAMA	8	173	-	-	7
TOTTORI	-	57	-	-	2
SHIMANE	1	22	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	249	-	-	3
HIROSHIMA	18	430	3	-	18
YAMAGUCHI	5	172	-	-	12
TOKUSHIMA	-	22	-	-	3
KAIGAWA	1	54	-	-	3
EHIME	2	64	-	-	3
KOCHI	3	74	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	19	871	1	-	16
SAGA	2	53	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	6	185	-	-	6
KUMAMOTO	-	46	-	-	-
OITA	2	80	-	-	3
MIYAZAKI	1	25	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	58	1	-	4
TOTAL	266	8,638	7	286	
RATE					
CURRENT	17.2	19.9	0.5	0.7	
PREVIOUS	20.9		0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS 1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	15 July 1950	9 July 1949	10 July 1948	for First 28 Weeks	1950	1949
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	2338	3745	4145	70988	110447	126385
Gonorrhea	3556	3815	4002	93168	99534	134637
Chancroid	266	399	528	8638	13439	23301
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	7	13	19	286	388	430
<u>RATE</u>						
Syphilis	150.7	241.5	270.2	163.5	254.3	294.3
Gonorrhea	229.3	246.0	260.9	214.5	229.2	313.5
Chancroid	17.2	25.7	34.4	19.9	30.9	54.3
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



